

THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON

NEWS



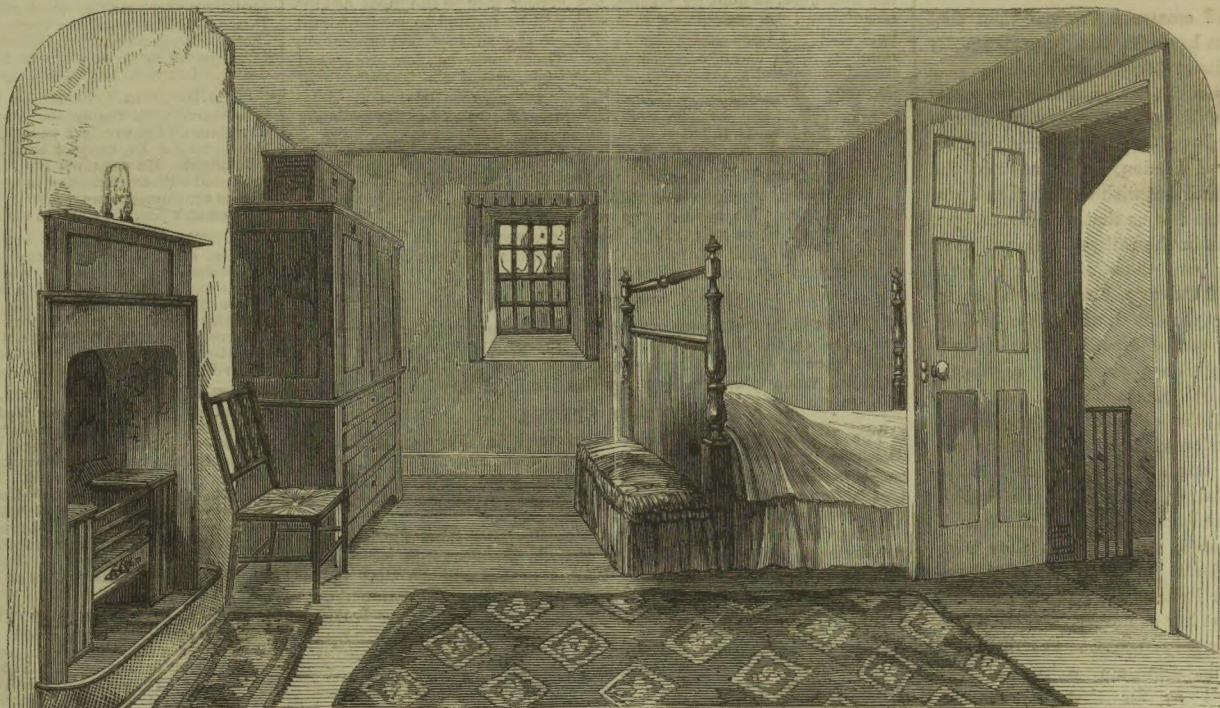
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND } FIVEPENCE
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OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SELDOM in our days has a Session of Parliament opened amid more general expectation, or a deeper sense of the important affairs to be discussed, than that which was inaugurated on Thursday by her Majesty in person. Were it but for the War which is imminent upon the Continent, and the consequent necessity that compels the people of this country to be prepared either to arbitrate or take part in it, the work of the Session would task all the patriotism and wisdom of our lawmakers. But when, in addition to this source of anxiety, we see before us, as among the possible, and but too probable, results of the Session such weighty matters as a reconstruction of parties, a dissolution of Parliament, the downfall of an Administration, and a remodeling of our venerable Constitution on such a basis as shall put an end to the



THE BURNS CENTENARY.—THE ROOM IN WHICH BURNS DIED, AT DUMFRIES.

Reform agitation by granting the reforms that may be needed, we find additional reasons for the gravest inquietude, not only on the part of the Lords and Commons, but of the people whose destinies are in their hands.

Of all the topics touched upon in the Royal Speech we hold the state of our foreign relations to be infinitely the most urgent. Though desirable, it is not absolutely imperative that the Reform question should be settled this year or next year, or even in ten years hence; for, with all the defects, anomalies, and absurdities of our representative system, the people of these islands have managed to secure a greater amount of rational and temperate liberty than any people in the world. But it is of vital importance to the national security, amid the complications caused, and likely to be caused, in European affairs by the dynastic ambitions of the houses of Bonaparte and Savoy;



THE BURNS CENTENARY.—LINCLUDEN ABBEY, NEAR DUMFRIES.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is nothing new to add to the probabilities of peace or war. A great and general depression in the monetary and commercial circles still exists, and every one is anxiously looking forward to the Emperor's speech on Monday next—the question in each person's mind being, "will it speak peace or war?" Meanwhile Napoleon III. has been shooting assiduously in the woods of Rambouillet and St. Germain.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the uniform tendency of all the evidence which presses upon him at every moment is to show that war was thoroughly resolved upon at the moment when the Emperor made his ever-memorable New Year's speech to M. de Hubner; and that all semi-official statements and despatches to the contrary have only been made and written with a view to deceive. Orders, he says, have been issued to call home all French ships of war on foreign stations which can possibly be spared from the particular service on which they now are.

It is now expressly and authoritatively denied, by a well-informed Government journal in Toulon, that the Emperor of the French has proposed that a European congress should decide on the state of Italy.

M. Montalembert has had two silver statuettes made, representing Demosthenes and Cicero, intending to present them to the two counsel who conducted his defence in the late trial.

A work is about to be published in Paris, entitled "The Duchess of Orleans; her Life and Confidential Correspondence," written by a lady of the Faubourg St. Germain, the daughter of an ambassador under Louis Philippe.

PRUSSIA.

The latest telegrams from Berlin announce that the health of the Princess Frederick William and the infant Prince continue to be as satisfactory as it can possibly be.

On Thursday se'night the city of Berlin was illuminated in honour of the birth of a Prince. The houses were adorned with flags, and an immense crowd assembled upon the Place du Palais. On the following morning the Chamber agreed that a deputation should be sent to the Palace to convey the congratulations of that body to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

A letter in the *Nord*, from Berlin, dated Friday week, says:—"Early this morning Prince Frederick William assembled the servants of his household, and showed them his infant son, whom he held in his arms. I have seen workmen and poor women hurrying from the most distant quarters of the city, and even the peasants from the neighbouring villages, to learn how the Princess is progressing. The bulletins signed by the doctors, Schoenlein, Wagner, and Martin, are read and copied with incredible eagerness. In fact, the Berliners, so cold by nature, are giving way to the most ardent enthusiasm. A committee, it is said, will be formed to secure for all poor children born yesterday in Prussia the sum of 250 thalers on reaching their twenty-fourth year. There will be another grand illumination and a serenade, with torches, when the churning of the august Princess takes place. There are also to be Court fêtes, popular fêtes; and, in fact, everything is a fête—and for the moment politics are forgotten."

BAVARIA.

A letter from Munich announces that the session of the Chambers of Bavaria was opened on the 26th ult. by Prince Luitpold, brother of the King. No speech was made on the occasion. The real opening took place a fortnight before, as, according to the constitution of Bavaria, the Chambers first assemble to form their bureau, after which they are convoked for the Royal sitting.

DENMARK.

Advices state that preparations are being made at Copenhagen to celebrate, on the 10th of February, the second centenary fête of the deliverance of that city by the combined efforts of the citizens and students, when it was besieged by Charles X. of Sweden in 1659.

UNITED STATES.

The President has formally announced to Congress that the *Wanderer* landed a cargo of slaves in Georgia, and that the Government is endeavouring to punish the persons implicated in the transaction; but he has declined to communicate any correspondence on the subject.

It is said that the President's reply to the requisition for any cor. response with the English or French Governments respecting the acquisition of Cuba by the United States will be that there have been no communications of the kind with those Governments.

Subscriptions have been commenced among the Young Ireland refugees in New York, headed by Mr. Doheny, for the purpose of defraying the expense of defending the members of "Phoenix Clubs" who have recently been apprehended in Ireland.

A manifesto of the Disunion party in the South has just appeared in the New York and Washington papers. It recounts the history of various slavery agitations and compromises, and adds:—"Such has been the compromise policy. Behold its fruits! The cheeks and balances of the constitution neutralised or destroyed—the South excluded from the territories—California and Kansas wrested from her—the slave trade abolished in the district of Columbia—the fugitive slave law a nullity—the Supreme Court assailed—churches broken up—national parties dissolved—a craven spirit of submission, and a baser spirit of party servility, crushing the energies of our distracted section—the North pervaded by a hostile agitation, which, for violence and malignity, is unparalleled between friendly States—an open and powerful crusade on foot to deprive us of our property, and to elevate the negro to an equality with the white man—and the South in a hopeless minority in every department of the Government depending on numbers—in the Electoral College, in the Senate, and in the House of Representatives." The South is then urged to organise itself against all further concessions. The manifesto, written in a turgid strain throughout, thus concludes:—"In view of the wrongs, insults, and outrages of the past, we, at least, are willing to embark our fortunes on the open sea of Disunion, and, trusting to the justness of our cause, leave the issue to Heaven."

AUSTRALIA.

We have a few details of Australian news by the *Colombian*. She brings £75,000 sterling in gold.

At Melbourne the Legislature had adjourned to the 11th of Jan. The bill to increase the number of members of Assembly had received the Royal assent. A resolution had been proposed to the Assembly to sanction the purchase of the Geelong Railway. The Council sent a message to the Assembly, asking the attendance of the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General to be examined before a Committee of that House formed to inquire into the appointment of magistrates. Ministers resisted the demand as unconstitutional, and, after a short debate, it was rejected by the Assembly.

Timely rains have saved the harvest. The departures of gold ships for England are as follows:—November 28, the *Norfolk*, for London, with 40,643 oz.; December 2, the *Red Jacket*, for Liverpool, with 39,611 oz.; the *Morning Light*, for Liverpool, with 13,699 oz.; December 14, the *Tornado*, for Liverpool, with 29,164 oz.

At Sydney, Parliament was prorogued on the 26th of November, and reassembled on the 8th of December. The Electoral Bill had received the Royal assent. The only amendment on principle retained by the Assembly on returning the bill to the Council was the addition of a member to represent the University.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ISTHMUS.—From Greytown we hear of the ratification, by the Costa Rican Congress, of the Belly-Milland contract for making the interoceanic canal, and the calling together of the Nicaraguan representatives for the ratification of the same contract, the Vandyke Transit contract, and the treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, made by Sir William Gore Ouseley in Washington with the Minister of that State.—The *Siecle* says:—"The isthmus will be cut through at the same time as that of Suez, and perhaps before. We are assured that the 120 millions necessary for the formation of the Nicaragua Canal will be subscribed in full by English capitalists, on condition that the company shall have a financial domicile in London, as it has already one in Paris. The general undertaking of the works has been confided to one of the largest contractors in England. M. Belly is to proceed to London on the 6th inst., and will embark on the 16th at Southampton for Rivas de Nicaragua."

and especially when one daring, unscrupulous, and able man wields the whole force of a navy almost equal to our own, and of an army five times more powerful, that we should be in a position either to remain neutral, but strong enough in our unused strength to bid defiance alike to treachery and to avowed hostility;—or, if neutrality become impossible, to take such part in ending the strife as becomes our high pretensions and our mighty interests. The Balance of Power in Europe no longer exists. The mechanism by which it was hoped to secure it is alike antiquated and unserviceable. It was put together upon a wrong principle in 1815; and the rusty machinery creaks and groans, and refuses to do its work. Were it adequate in our day to perform the functions for which it was designed, neither the Emperor of the French nor his convenient instrument the King of Sardinia would be able to do the mischief which the mere supposition and rumour of their warlike intentions have produced in every European country since the commencement of the present year. Disguise or deny the fact as we may, the whole Continent is pregnant with the elements of evil. Revolution and war seem to be the only weapons with which the Gordian knot of its dissatisfaction can be cut through. The air smells of gunpowder; and to make bad worse, and expedite the explosion which sooner or later is certain to occur, maniacs—some of them with crowns upon their heads—are running frantically to and fro, waving their fiery torches in the air, and making wise men stand aghast at their madness and temerity:—

We see the swift-winged arrows fly;
We see the battle, and the combatants;
We know the cause for which the weapons flash;
We hear the martial music and the chants,
The shock of hosts, the armour clash,
As THOUGHT meets THOUGHT:—

and these two conflicting thoughts are the usurped right of autocracy to govern, and the natural right of the people to govern themselves. And how the mighty struggle will end, no one in our day can tell. It may eventuate in the liberation of the European peoples from the incubus of great standing armies and of irresponsible despotism; or it may take such a turn as to throw the Continent back into a deeper and crasser barbarism than that from which, with France at its head, it has been painfully striving to extricate itself for the last seventy years.

Were it possible to calculate upon the sanity or common sense of any human being endowed with the perilous and unwholesome gift of absolute power, we might believe that prudence rather than ambition, or lust of still further dominion, would restrain the despots of Europe within bounds consistent with the peace and progress of mankind. But all history teaches us that such Sovereigns, although they may begin their lives in the full possession of their mental faculties, rarely, or never, end them either with pure hearts or healthy brains. Nero and Caligula, Peter and Nicholas, are not the only names of past or present times whose history teaches the world that no reliance can be placed on the reasonableness of men who wield such perilous power. By such persons Europe is for the most part governed; and wherever they rule we see discontent and the elements of revolution. The proper time for the reconstruction of the map of Europe was in 1853, at the outbreak of the war against Russia. But the cowardice of statesmen, the hesitating attitude of the British Administration, and the selfishness and *arrière pensée* of the French Emperor, prevented the arrangement, which might then have been easy, but has now become difficult. But the work will have to be done, nevertheless, and Great Britain will have to take her share in it. With a strong navy at her command, and prudence in her councils, she will ultimately become the arbitress of the fray. When the combatants are exhausted she will, for her own sake as well as for that of Europe, insist upon a real and not a sham settlement, and such a Balance of Power as shall not be within the means of any State, great or small, to disturb, without drawing upon itself the condign punishment of all the rest. That Europe should be covered with standing armies and with railways, and that it should possess at the same time irresponsible despots and electric telegraphs, is both an anomaly and a disgrace—an anachronism and a calamity.

We have dwelt at this length upon the aspect of our foreign relations from a deep conviction that they are out of measure the most important of the many affairs that now press upon the attention of Parliament. It was not to be expected in a document like the Royal Speech, which the rules of etiquette make so formal and reasons of diplomacy so vague, that any very precise information should be given to the public; but with all its vagueness there is enough in the Speech to indicate that our rulers not only know the proper place of this great nation in the European system, but are determined to maintain it, dissuading others from war while dissuasion remains possible, and making ready for all the emergencies that may arise if the good advice be unheeded. The Power which first draws the sword will be the enemy of Europe; and whether that Power be France or Austria, it will have against it whatever force may lie in the moral convictions of the people of Great Britain. In this country it will receive neither the sympathy of English opinion nor the aid of English money. Our people have neither the one nor the other to throw away. Their sympathies are with the European nations that wish to be free; and all their spare cash will be required, and cheerfully given, for the increase of the national defences, and the establishment of a naval force, equal to the high position and the weighty responsibilities of the country.

ISA CRAIG AND THE PRIZE POEM ON BURNS.—From the *English Woman's Journal* of this month we extract the following:—"It is with no small pride and pleasure that we draw the attention of our readers to the fact that the young poetess who won the guerdon on the 25th of January is the Isa Craig whose name is familiar to the *English Woman's Journal*. When the *Times* came out on the morning of the 26th with the startling announcement that the prize of fifty guineas offered by the directors of the Crystal Palace Company for the best poem on Robert Burns, to be publicly read at Sydenham on the hundredth anniversary of his birth, had been won by an unknown lady, there were probably few among its hundred thousand readers (out of Scotland, where she is well known) that did not ask, 'Who is Isa Craig?' We have only to add, in our own behalf, that with the promoters of this journal she has from the first been closely associated in personal friendship and in literary labour; that our leading article of last month was from her pen; and that a sketch entitled 'The Dressmaker's Life,' and a lovely poem, 'The Stranger's Lair,' in our numbers for last June and July, were also contributed by her."

A Turin letter, of Sunday, in the *Presse*, asserts that twenty officers in the Royal navy of Naples have been arrested by King Ferdinand.

PORTUGAL.—A despatch informs us that the Portuguese Chambers have unanimously voted ninety contos of reis to the Infanta Mary Anne, and thirty contos of reis for the celebration of the marriage.

A Madrid paper states that a colossal statue in honour of the Immaculate Conception is to be erected on the summit of the Tower del Miguelite, at Valencia, which is 500 feet high.

A Paris correspondent of the *Brussels Indépendance* states that a war-song in the Italian language has been composed by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. It is entitled "The People's Hymn, or the Voice of the Corsicans," and is, in fact, a poetic appeal to insurrection in Italy.

The *Official Venice Gazette*, of the 26th ult., announces that, in consequence of orders to that effect, the University of Padua is to be immediately reopened. Students wishing to be readmitted, must apply for permission to the provincial delegation of Padua.

SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Assembly has been closed. The President in his speech said: "We will maintain our independence as an united and armed people, but without giving offence to neighbouring States."

SERBIA.—A Belgrade despatch of Tuesday announces that the Skupstschina has decreed the dismissal of the Ministers and of the Senate. In addition to these measures, that representative body has now ordered the expulsion from the country of those members of the Senate who took part in exiling Milosch. They are three in number.

JEDDAH.—A despatch from Jeddah states that two principal ringleaders in the massacre of the Christians (the chief of the police and the chief of the Adramonts) having been condemned to death, were executed on the 12th ult. The Kaimacan and the others accused have been sent to Constantinople, where their fate will be decided upon.

THE BELGIAN CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES has terminated the discussion on the petition of the inhabitants of St. Josse-ten-Noode, praying for compulsory education, which has been going on for some days. On a motion of M. H. de Brouckere, the Chamber, by a majority of 79 to 5, referred the petition to the Minister of the Interior for examination.

The faculty of Medicine of the University of Jena (in which Humboldt and Schiller were educated), on the occasion of its jubilee of three hundred years, have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine on Sir David Brewster and others, on the ground of their having contributed to the advancement of the sciences auxiliary to that of medicine.

At Tournay, in Belgium, a few nights ago, whilst the scene-shifters were preparing at the theatre for the last act of "Zampa," in which the marble bride seizes Zampa and disappears with him through a trap, a police officer, named Dachy, on service behind the scenes, strolled on to the stage and having put his foot on the trap, which was not fixed, he was precipitated to the ground below. In the fall he had his leg broken.

HAYTI.—A revolution has just been accomplished at Hayti, resulting in the dethronement of the Emperor Souloque, and the establishment of a republic in his stead. General Geraud has been solemnly proclaimed President of the Republic of Hayti. The General is almost a black man, possessing a great deal of intelligence; he is beloved by the army and people, and has always shown himself friendly to foreigners.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—A supplement to Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a proclamation which relates to the treaty of peace between her Britannic Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan. British subjects are warned that the Japanese ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, which are to be opened by the said treaty for trade with this kingdom, will not be declared free until the 1st of July next.

A letter from Teheran, of the 20th ult., says:—"Ferukh Khan is honoured with the special favour of the Shah, who delights in learning from him all the wonders which he beheld in the West. Dr. Tholozan, who has succeeded Dr. Cloquet as physician to the Shah, has been here about a fortnight. He was most graciously received by the great ruler, and was honoured with an invitation to be present every day at the Shah's breakfast. This is considered a great favour, although not a word is said of the learned gentleman's partaking of the meal."

CORFU.—A series of festivities to Sir John Young on his leaving, concluded with a grand farewell reception held at the Palace of St. Michael and St. George, which was numerously attended by all the native and military and civil authorities. All persons of note in Corfu hastened to take a farewell of his Excellency, whose kindness and general urbanity have not been unappreciated by the inhabitants of the island. Advice from Corfu state that the address of the Deputies in reply to Mr. Gladstone's speech at the opening of the Ionian Parliament expressed a decided desire for union with Greece.

THE WEST INDIA, MEXICO, AND PACIFIC MAILS.—The *Parana* arrived at Southampton on Wednesday. She brings eighty passengers, 888,254 dollars in specie, jewellery and diamonds value 18,014 dollars, 136 bags of cocoa, 100 boxes of limes, 174 cases of cigars, 23 casks of coffee, and sundries. The weather at Havannah was favourable for sugar-making, and an average crop was expected. There is nothing of importance from the West India Islands. In Chili the revolutionary movement is spreading, and the existing Government was likely to be overthrown. Paraguay is making warlike preparations to repel the United States forces. Two of the American vessels had reached the waters of Uruguay, and others were reported in Rio Janeiro. A Brazilian fleet was about being dispatched from Rio Janeiro to the waters of Parana, to observe the movements of the United States fleet.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND HIS BRIDE.—The marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, daughter of the King of Sardinia, took place at Turin on Sunday last. On the previous day Count Cavour, in his character of notary of the Crown, drew up the matrimonial contract between the Princess Clotilde and Prince Napoleon, in the presence of General Niel, the French Ambassador, Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauragais, and the grand dignitaries of the State. In the evening a deputation of the National Guard was presented to the Princess at a monster banquet. Later in the evening a serenade took place on the Place Royale, by the band of the National Guard, in honour of the betrothed couple, which was accompanied by enthusiastic shouts of the people—"Viva la Reine!" "Viva la Sposi!" The town celebrated the event by a general illumination. On Sunday, at ten a.m., the marriage was celebrated. The benediction was pronounced by Archbishop Verceil, assisted by the Bishops Casale, Pignerol, Savone, and Bielle. At 1.30 p.m. the married couple departed for Genoa, accompanied by the King and the Royal family. At Genoa the King and their Imperial Highnesses Prince Napoleon and his bride met with the most enthusiastic reception from the populace. The young ladies of the Palace presented a large bouquet to her Imperial Highness the Princess Clotilde on her arrival. The whole town and the port were splendidly illuminated. Prince Napoleon and his bride arrived at Marseille at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. They were received by immense crowds. The Princess replied to an address of the Municipality with much promptitude and grace. She addressed them as her "new fellow-citizens." At three o'clock the Prince and Princess set out for Lyons. Their Imperial Highnesses arrived on Thursday afternoon at the Tuileries. A squadron of the cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard formed the escort. Four battalions of the National Guard, besides cuirassiers, voltigeurs, guards and dragons were drawn up in double line to the Cour de Carrousel and the Tuileries. Their Imperial Highnesses were received on their arrival by the Emperor and the Empress. The city of Turin gives to the illustrious couple a silver service of the value of 24,000*l.*, magnificently worked by the Brothers Boroni. The State gives the Princess Clotilde a dowry of 500,000*l.*, and the Crown one of 100,000*l.* in jewels. France constitutes for her a revenue of £100,000*l.* a year for pin-money, and an appanage of 200,000*l.* a year in Piedmontese Stock. It appears that, according to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church, to enable the marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde to be celebrated on a Sunday, a dispensation from Rome was necessary. The Pope not only granted it at once, but accompanied it with his congratulations to the illustrious couple.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT MONTREAL.—On the night of the 4th of January the Roman Catholic Church of St. James's, better known as the Bishop's Church, one of the largest (excepting the parish church) and most imposing architectural buildings in the city, was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was first discovered about nine o'clock p.m., in the basement of the edifice, near the hot-air furnace by which it was heated. Every effort made to reach the locale of the fire was rendered nugatory from the dense volumes of smoke which filled the church, and baffled the most strenuous endeavours of the firemen. About midnight, when the flames were at their height, the sight was grand in the extreme, the burning pile lighting up the whole city. The night was quite calm and mild, and from the peculiar state of the atmosphere the reflection of the fire must have been visible at a great distance. In the basement of the building were stored fifty cords of dry tamarac wood, split and ready for use; this of course added volume and intensity to the flames, which projected forty or fifty feet beyond the roof of the church when the former fell in. Fortunately it was that there was no wind and the church isolated from all other buildings, else the damage to the Quebec suburbs, where there are still a number of wooden houses, might have been great. A little after midnight the bell, weighing some 800 cwt., fell, ringing its last knell, crashing through everything in its downward course, and sending up a perfect volume of flames and sparks through the tower. Shortly afterwards, the cupola which sustained it—a temporary structure, erected pending the completion of the spire—reeled over and fell into the street, dashing itself to pieces in a thousand blazing fragments. The streets were crowded with a dense mass of spectators, on whose upturned faces the lurid glare of the fierce flames fell with an effect quite Rembrandtish. The church was quite new, only completed within the year, and consecrated last June. It was erected by the same Sir in the great fire of 1852. Everything was destroyed in the late catastrophe—sacred vessels, vestments, paintings, furniture, &c. Some of the paintings were of considerable value. The Seminary had only an insurance effected with the Liverpool and London Company to the amount of £6000.—*Canadian News.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.—The Lord Chancellor presided for the first time on Tuesday morning in this Court. His Lordship is anxious, it is said, to ascertain the precise nature of the business of the Court, prior to recommending her Majesty to appoint new Judges—a course which has been very strongly pressed upon his attention. The Judge Ordinary and Mr. Justice Wightman sat with his Lordship.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The evening meetings of the members of this institution commenced for the season on Friday se'night. It has been customary for Professor Faraday to deliver the first lecture, but on this occasion Mr. Grove, Q.C., one of the vice-presidents of the institution, was the lecturer, and his subject was, "The Electrical Discharge and its Stratified Appearance in Rarefied Media."

A YOUNG LADY MORTALLY SHOT.—On Tuesday morning Miss Mary Ann Hurn, aged sixteen, who resided in Hill-street, Peckham, asked her brother William to shoot some pigeons, and a gun was taken down from the mantelshelf; while putting on a cap it exploded, the contents entering her body. Medical assistance was sent for, but from the severe laceration the unfortunate young lady shortly after expired.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH. On Monday, the rule for a *manuamus* was made absolute to the Rev. Edward Gilbert, the Vicar of Hardingstone, commanding him to restore the prosecutor, Henry Peach, to his office of parish clerk, on the ground that he had been dismissed without being heard. Lord Campbell recommended the clerk to apologise for his irreverent speeches to the Vicar, and the latter to forgive the clerk, as he had had some provocation.

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—This institution, which has come into existence in answer to a long-felt want, and been fostered by the interest taken by the directors and superior officers of railways in the welfare of the humble employees, will soon arrive at the important epoch of a first public dinner, to be held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, March 16. Mr. Locke, M.P., will preside, and a large number of influential chairmen, directors, general managers, and secretaries will be present.

THE WEST-LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, MAIDENHILL.—On Friday evening last the scientific department of the above college was formally opened by an eloquent lecture on "Common Things," in Education, by the Vice-Principal, Dr. Reid. A large and distinguished assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, chiefly the patrons and friends of the numerous alumni of the college assembled, and the lecture was delivered amidst the hearty applause of the audience, and the marked attention of the students.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 1013 boys and 967 girls (in all 1980 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1651. The deaths in London, which rose in the second week of January to 1429, and in the next week were 1380, show a further decline for the week that ended last Saturday, when they were 1329. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1162.

LIBRARY IN WHITECROSS STREET PRISON.—Under the enterprising auspices of Captain Hicks, Governor, a library is about to be formed in Whitecross-street Prison, for the use of the debtors there confined. Captain Hicks says:—"I have given the subject my earnest attention, and am confident that a library, under proper guidance, will materially tend to the spiritual and moral improvement of the prisoners, and lead to most beneficial results in respect to the good discipline of the goal." The idea must command the approval of all, and there cannot be a doubt that, by contributions both of money and books, it will be speedily and practically carried out. We feel assured that in other prisons similar intellectual, moral, and spiritual provision will be made for the inmates, in imitation of the idea started by Captain Hicks, and sanctioned by the Gaol Committee of the Court of Aldermen.

AN INQUIRY IN LUNACY was held on Friday week by Mr. Commissioner Barlow in reference to the state of mind of Dr. Charles Kingford Vacy, who for many years practised as a medical man in St. Martin's-lane. The petitioner was his wife. Dr. Vacy, it appeared, laboured under delusions of the most extravagant character. He said that he had an income of £100,000 a year; that he had the Houses of Parliament under his control; that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge belonged to him; that the Queen was related to him, and that everybody of rank whose name happened to be mentioned, was his cousin. He was very violent, constantly raving and shouting out the words, "Electricity," "Lightning," "Murder," "Galvanism," "Fire," &c. The Commissioner said he was of opinion that Dr. Vacy was of unsound mind, and that he had been so from the 4th of May last.

THE PAPER DUTY.—A demonstration of public opinion against the Paper Duties, made at Exeter Hall on Wednesday night, was an appropriate antecedent to the meeting of Parliament. Mr. Milner Gibson, who occupied the chair, was supported by a platform of gentlemen who are influential and representative, and he was himself received with great fervour by a highly intelligent assembly. So was Mr. William Chambers, of Edinburgh, who delivered a telling speech. Dr. Watts, of Manchester, undertook the special duty of showing that the Paper Duty is a tax upon literature, an obstruction to education, an impediment to commerce, a hindrance to production, and that it interferes with the process of manufacture, represses industry, and injures the public revenue. The meeting called upon Mr. Gibson still further to press this subject on the House of Commons, so that in the ensuing Session such arrangements might be made as would enable Parliament to dispense with the tax. A petition to the House of Commons was also adopted.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL AND ASYLUM.—The second grand ball for the season in aid of the funds of these two excellent institutions took place on Wednesday evening last at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, which was attended by a crowded and brilliant company—nearly three thousand persons being present to promote the philanthropic object contemplated by the committees of the two societies in reference to a reunion so agreeable in its character and so meritorious in its purpose. Julien's band occupied the orchestra on the *salle de danse* of the great hall; and under their inspiring strains, and the able direction of Mr. Frampton, M.C., the ball was continued to an early hour on Thursday morning, all parties being evidently highly delighted at the arrangements made for their comfort and enjoyment. Mr. Snythe, the Governor of the Incorporated Society; Mr. B. Foster, the chairman of the Asylum; with Mr. Smalley, the secretary to the former institution; and Mr. Under-Sheriff Jones, the secretary of the latter, together with the members of the respective committees of the two societies, were in attendance during the evening, and exerted themselves in a praiseworthy manner to give satisfaction to the patrons of the school and the asylum who favoured the ball with their presence.

INDIAN MILITARY DEFENCE AND COLONISATION.—On Friday week a lecture was delivered at the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, on Indian Military Defence. The object of the lecture was to show that, in consequence of the adaptation of the healthy hill regions of India to European constitutions, the military system should henceforth be based on the occupation by English troops and colonisation by English settlers of these hill regions, so that India may be held by an English army, instead of a native army, in the tropical cities liable to revolt. Mr. Clarke showed that the Himalayas, the Vindhyas, the Ghauts, Neilgherries, Shevaroyes, and attached tablelands, could support a large body of English settlers, with an abundant supply of cheap native labour. He urged the extension of the Madras line to the Neilgherries; of the Northern Bengal line to Darjeeling; and Assam and other lines, as an important auxiliary measure. The hill regions occupied would, he pointed out, become a barrier against the aggression of Russia by land, or of France by sea. The approximation of the Chinese frontier to Assam had now become important, as millions of Chinese immigrants might enter from that quarter.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—This society held its first *conversazione* on Tuesday evening at the French Gallery, Pall-mall. The room was well filled, about two hundred ladies and gentlemen—members of the society and their friends—being present. Mr. H. Otley, who took the chair, said that the members amounted to nearly two hundred. Mr. Gambart had generously placed the apartment in which they were now assembled entirely at their disposal, together with other rooms which were at present undergoing repair. The undertaking would necessarily be gradual in its growth, but he believed the major part of the objects proposed would be successfully acted upon within the present season. Two portions of the scheme, which were of the highest importance, were the lectures and discussion meetings. Arrangements had been made for lectures on painting, engraving, sculpture, anatomy as applied to the arts of design, the moral poets of the nineteenth century, music, &c. Amongst the subjects for discussion of which notice had already been given were the following:—"Copyright in Works of Art," "Public Patronage of Art, particularly as affected by the Competition System," "The Operation of Art-Unions as respects the Promotion of Art and the Improvement of the Public Taste." Mr. Gambart had most handsomely placed the French Gallery at the disposal of the society for their ordinary meetings. The proposed exhibition would require a gallery of a certain size, and the council had in view one new in course of erection, which would probably be found suitable. The testimonial scheme had met with general approval, and several contributions had been made to the fund. On the conclusion of Mr. Otley's address a resolution was passed, "That the members and their friends here assembled, approving of the object of the society, will use their best endeavours to promote its success and advancement." The evening was agreeably wound up with a concert of vocal and instrumental music, in which Mr. W. B. Harrison, Miss Hughes, Miss Bincks, Miss Whyte, and Miss Marian Wheatley took part, conducted by Mr. W. M. Farren. On the walls was a good display of paintings, engravings, photographs, chromolithographs, &c.

THE GREAT SHIP IN TIME OF WAR.

At a moment when the peace of Europe hangs on the breath of one man—when a single angry phrase has been sufficient to set armies in motion and to agitate half the nations of the Continent, and when a single shot fired on the Ticino may lead to a general war, with issues affecting more or less every great European power—it is but a duty of common prudence to review our own means of defence and to consider how far England is prepared to sustain any part to which she may be called. This is a duty, indeed, which should never depend upon the conduct of others, or be influenced by the accidents of the day. Nor does preparation imply danger any more than arming means fighting. There is no reason whatever to believe that England must go to war because France and Austria cannot keep the peace; yet we shall be wise to take care that we have the means to secure to ourselves either alternative. We cannot afford to be always learning our strength and never to know it—to be taking lessons in war just when we are in the thick of the battle, and to be fully armed and thoroughly expert only when there is an end to all the fighting.

In any calculation of our present resources it would be impossible to overlook some material source of future power as British skill and enterprise have opened to us in the construction of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship. Destined for commerce, and we may hope, never to be devoted to any unkindlier purpose, the *Great Ship* affords us so terrible an element of war as, in future, to revolutionise the whole military art. The imagination, indeed, is fairly bewildered by the prospect presented in this last addition to England's war-power. Yet the results are scarcely a matter of doubt, and are with difficulty to be exaggerated. It is but the soberest and simplest statement of the case to say that (provided only the question of speed is favourably determined) the country has in the *Great Eastern* the strongest, swiftest, and most terrible of war-ships, if war, instead of commerce, were to be her destiny.

Let her be considered, first, in her least formidable character of a troop-ship, independent of convoy. Why, here is a vessel which can carry a whole *corps d'armée*—infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with all their horses and material. Ten thousand men could be landed in perfect efficiency at any point of danger, ready to step from the deck to the field. Young recruits could be drilled on the voyage, and even be taught to march with tolerable steadiness. Raw militia-men, possessed only of the goose-step at sailing, would arrive perfect warriors at their destination. Here, then, we have a floating fortress, camp, and parade-ground, all in one—which uses to the country are scarcely to be told. Here we have the means to bind together our too-much scattered dominion—to make one and indivisible our world-wide empire. Henceforth they will form a compact body. It is not the island of Great Britain that her enemies will have to deal with, but Great Britain *plus* her colonies and dependencies. Our isolated possessions, instead of being sources of weakness, will be elements of strength to the general centre. Our insularity will in effect be annihilated, and we shall acquire a military position corresponding to the extent of our dominion and the numbers and greatness of our race. Yet, with all this, we shall secure economy; for, having so ready a means of distributing our forces, we shall be no longer under the necessity of maintaining large armies equally at our outposts and at their centres.

As an active means of offence the powers of the *Great Ship* are hardly to be overrated. Armed with half a dozen of Mr. Armstrong's guns, which carry a trifle beyond five miles, she would singly be a match for any ordinary fleet. With superior speed, strength, solidity, and range of fire, under what possible combination of circumstances can it be conceived that she would be other than victorious in any engagement? And if the talk should be of invasion, as the talk has been, and the threat too, let us imagine the very excellent effect which would be produced by the sight of the *Great Ship* steaming up in mid-channel! There is assuredly a prospect of great grief in such a picture to whoever should play the part of the invader. And if on any conceivable occasion the *Great Ship* should elect to run away, what are the chances that all the navies in the world would catch her?

The political consequences of England's possessing such a vessel—let us say a squadron of such vessels, for that will come before long—are obviously very great and highly significant. It is not too much to say that the whole character of our foreign policy would be altered. Our diplomacy would have new aims and a new purpose. With fewer Continental anxieties, we should have a stronger Continental position; for we should be enabled to take our place among the great military powers; and yet our naval supremacy would be unquestioned. As one great and most valuable result, we need no longer care to maintain the Mediterranean as an Eastern highway. Egypt would cease to be the gate to India, as we should have, exclusively to ourselves, an equally short and far more convenient road, which none will dispute. The ocean would be our highway of empire. M. Lesseps might be welcome to sink as much of his or other people's money as he pleases in his Suez New Cut; and Mr. Buchanan to break any number of pledges, and to assert any amount of "manifest destiny" over Nicaragua. England would be independent of foreign canal or railway to approach her own possessions; and thus would be saved an enormous deal of anxiety and labour, and much jealousy and dread of other Powers. She would be self-contained and self-reliant, abiding in her ancient, natural element, and upon her powers of native science and energy.

We repeat a hope that the *Great Ship* may never be called upon to exhibit her offensive properties, and that she may minister only to peace and goodwill, according to the original purpose of her builders. At the same time it is consolatory to know that private enterprise has added so enormously to the national means of defence, and thus contributed to the general safety. With one such vessel successfully navigating the ocean, a fleet of these giant ships is only a question of time. For ourselves, we have not the slightest doubt but that the *Great Ship* will fulfil every expectation of her projectors; and, if so, the experiment could not have been made more opportunely for the national interests. Steam, which has bridged over the Channel, owed us at least this recompense. We can now resume at pleasure that maritime superiority which has been so long ours by right of nature and inheritance; and so confound the predictions of those too hasty critics who have been long calculating upon our decay, and had already begun to administer to our inheritance.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND ON RIBBONISM.—At the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, held on Tuesday night, 600 persons were present; and the Lord Lieutenant, in replying to the toast of his health, expressed his attachment to the viceroyalty, and hoped he should never see it abolished. In alluding to Ribbon and seditious societies, he said that in the early part of the winter outrages of an atrocious description were perpetrated, and he could not attempt to express his horror and detestation of that brotherhood of murder which was banded together in secret and in blood; but he trusted, in fact he believed he had a right to say, that the measures which had been taken by the Government had not only repressed those organisations, but for the moment subdued them, and no outrages of a similar nature had for a long time taken place. There is nothing but the spread of education (Lord Eglinton continued) that will ever eradicate this curse of Ribbonism. The secret societies were revolutionary in the highest degree, and if allowed to gain head would have led to tumult and bloodshed. He thought he might add that the common powers of the law were sufficient to meet this criminal confederation. He further stated that the great body of the Roman Catholic clergy had rendered assistance to the Government in contending with those societies. Among the other episodes of the meeting was the proposal of Archbishop Cullen's health after that of the Archbishop of Dublin.

THE IRISH BAR.—An agitation is getting up by the Irish Bar, complaining that it is unfairly overlooked in judicial and colonial appointments. Mr. Attorney-General Whiteside, it is reported, has promised to look after the interest of his brethren of the long robe.

AT DUBLIN, on Friday week, there was a great meeting on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, in the Rotunda. The principal speakers were the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Down and Kilmore, Lords Dunsannon and Talbot de Malahide, and Mr. Joy, Q.C. The speech of the latter was a very eloquent one.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, COUSIN OF THE LEXICOGRAPHER.—(To the Editor.)—You kindly, last spring, inserted an appeal from me on behalf of Samuel Johnson, the name-son of the lexicographer, the son of his cousin, and the last relation bearing the name of Johnson. In reply to my appeal I received several sums from benevolent individuals, which have enabled me to allow him 2s. 6d. a week for the last seven or eight months. That fund is, however, now exhausted. He is most thoroughly respectable, is in his eighty-second year, has a wife aged seventy-five and quite a cripple, and they live on the parish allowance of 3s. a week and some food from the same source. I have thoroughly investigated his case myself, and can vouch for his honesty and respectability, and hope I may receive some more contributions from kind friends to enable me to continue his allowance, which, in their humble way, supplies them with luxuries. I inclose a photograph of him, and remain, JOHN BARCLAY, M.D., The Newarke, Leicester, January 31, 1859.

THE "DINNER QUESTION."—(To the Editor.)—The great "Dinner Question" lately discussed in the *Times* has assumed an aspect at which, upon serious reflection, one is rather disposed to frown than to smile. His belly is not yet the Englishman's god, and I trust never will be; but really, from the way in which G. R. M. and other correspondents of the leading journal have expressed themselves upon the subject of gastronomic science, it would seem that they considered the precepts of Apicius with as much veneration as those of the New Testament itself. I don't say that a consummate epicure may not be a good Christian, or that a gout for philosophy is incompatible with proficiency in the "Philosophie du Gout"; but the union is more surprising than pleasing wherever it is found to exist. Apicius ended his career by hanging himself, so that good living in his case seems to have ended in ill dying. I have no desire that his disciples of the present day should share his fate; but I should say that they richly deserve it if they have no higher ambition than that of sharing his fame.—B. A. W.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REFORM MEETINGS.—Mr. Bright was entertained at Rochdale on Friday week at a soirée by his fellow-townsmen, upwards of one thousand of whom were present. The chair was occupied by the Mayor of the borough, and a highly complimentary resolution referring to Mr. Bright was moved, seconded, and adopted amid enthusiastic applause. Mr. Bright dwelt, in the first place, upon his connection with Rochdale; and, this done, he commented upon the change for the better which he said had taken place in public opinion since the delivery of his first Reform speech at Birmingham. With respect to the Bill he wished to submit to Parliament, the hon. gentleman stated that he would introduce a clause which should enfranchise the tenant of any house assessed down to a certain amount, no matter whether the landlord or tenant paid the rate or not; and to any one who thought he had a right to a vote, and was overlooked, he would endeavour to secure an easy and ready mode of appeal. In the next place, Mr. Bright explained his measure with reference to the county franchise and the ballot, and then proceeded to the question of the distribution of seats. The *Times*, he said, had produced a bill of its own, and he went to show that the schedules of that bill had really been borrowed from his own measure, though it was grossly unfair and partial in its mode of dealing with Scotland, and with the towns of Chatham and Nottingham, and with the counties of Bucks, Gloucester, and Oxford. Mr. Bright next answered the objections that had been made to his own schedules, particularly dwelling upon the accusation that his proposed Reform would give an undue advantage to the commercial classes. After presenting a statistical comparison of the relative influence of the agricultural and trading interests, he remarked that even if his measure passed into law the landed interest would still have a preponderance of power in the State. He referred to the great amount of pauperism in this country, and contended that such a state of things ought not to exist. The people of England had worked, toiled, and sweated for a thousand years, and they ought not to be in the position of a conquered race. Mr. Bright concluded, after speaking an hour and a half, by an earnest appeal to the country; and a resolution spoken to by Mr. G. Wilson and others, for a comprehensive measure of Reform, was passed unanimously amid great cheering.

A CONFERENCE OF LANCASHIRE REFORMERS was held on Tuesday at Manchester, with deputations from all the large towns, to support Mr. Bright's bill. Mr. George Wilson occupied the chair. There was no real discussion, but a general eulogy of the bill, closing with a panegyric from Mr. Bright.

At BIRMINGHAM there was also a "demonstration," but the Townhall was only three-parts full, and "all passed off remarkably quietly." It may be noted that Mr. Bright was absent from the meeting of his constituents, evidently looking upon Manchester as his headquarters.

At EDINBURGH a great Reform demonstration was held on Tuesday night. The chief speakers were Mr. Duncan M'Laren and Mr. Caird, M.P. Mr. M'Laren explained the nature and effects of the proposed rating suffrage in relation to Scotland. Mr. Caird urged that it was absurd to suppose that the interests of farmers and their landlords were identical, and that if the former were protected in the free exercise of their votes they would form very honest and intelligent constituencies. All the resolutions were unanimously adopted, including a vote of thanks to Mr. Bright, and an expression of confidence in his proposed redistribution of seats.

BOSTON ELECTION.—The appointment of Mr. W. H. Adams, M.P. for Boston, to the vacant Recordship of Derby, rendered it incumbent on the hon. gentleman to present himself before his constituents and solicit re-election. The hon. gentleman was re-elected on Thursday without opposition. He was well received, and made an able speech.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.—Both the inner and outer harbours were crowded with vessels seeking refuge during the late gales, as many as 300 sail having been counted at one time. Some vessels have been there as long as six weeks.

A NEW CHAPEL-OF-EASE has just been opened at Butterwick, in Barton-le-Street. The chapel, which is stilled to accommodate about 100 persons, has been erected and furnished at a cost of something over £800. It is in the Early English style, and is situated on the south bank of the Rye, immediately adjoining the village, forming a very pleasing object in the flat country views of that district.

Mrs. Elphinstone, of Chewton, Christchurch, was out with her children and their tutor last week under the cliffs of Barton. When endeavouring to pass a point washed by the waves, a huge one overtook her, and, causing her to lose her footing, carried her beneath against the rocks, so that she was stunned and ultimately drowned. The child with her was saved by Mr. Kett, the tutor, who tried in vain to help the mother.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—A correspondent at Holyhead writes as follows:—"On Wednesday we had a hard gale from W.N.W., with cloudy and very bozy weather under the land. One of my men reported a wreck in Church Bay, about ten a.m., upon which I immediately made signal for the new life-boat, which belongs to the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and she was clear of the harbour by half-past ten. The report of a wreck proved a false one; but the boat ran down to the spot, about six miles from this, through a tremendous sea, and beat back again, proving her qualities under sail to be as good as we have before found them under oars. The crew are delighted with her, and it is acknowledged that no other boat belonging to this port could have lived in the very heavy short sea caused by a strong gale against the tide. They crew of the life-boat have been paid their usual award of ten shillings each for their prompt and laudable services."

MEMORIAL OF WATT.—An Italian campanile is about to be erected on an elevated spot in the Greenock Cemetery, as a memorial of Watt, the engineer. The tower itself is to be 225 feet high, and the eminence is 289 feet above the level of the sea, giving a total elevation of 514 feet. A commanding and valuable site has been obtained; the ground has been levelled and cleared for the foundations; contributions of materials of the most interesting and varied character have been received from Bombay, Malta, and many places on the shores of the Mediterranean; from various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; from Sebastopol, Maryland, Italy, Isle of Man, and many other parts. These contributions are on the ground, and a mass of other material is promised—lime and stone sufficient to build the first fourteen feet. An object of this vast character is of necessity slow in progress, but it is hoped that twelve or fourteen years may possibly complete it.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Tuesday afternoon a man named William Thompson murdered his wife by stabbing her in the neck with a knife. He afterwards hanged himself, having previously attempted to set fire to the house. The cause of the dreadful deed is stated to be jealousy, which had led to frequent quarrels between the pair.—On the Desford Extension Railway, between Banchoy and Abertyne, a number of workmen are employed. On Saturday afternoon last they were, as usual, paid at a place called Torphin (about twenty-five miles from Aberdeen), and Fenton Petrie, a blacksmith on the line, on receiving his wages, went towards Limphanan. Next morning (Sunday), between ten and eleven, he was found lying on a green bank near the parish church, dead, with his coat and cravat off. A doctor was immediately sent for, and it was discovered that the poor fellow's skull had been driven in with some instrument. There was no mark of any struggle.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—An accident, not in itself serious, but resulting indirectly in the death of one of the passengers, occurred on Tuesday morning to the 8.15 express-train from Southampton to Manchester. The train was approaching the Dixonfold station at a reduced speed, in order to stop at the Clifton Junction, when the guard's van, which was in the rear, got off the rails. The accident was immediately discovered by the officials, and the train was stopped. During the delay occasioned by this accident Mr. Jolly, of Applebybridge, endeavoured to regain his hat, which had been blown off, and while he was walking on the down rails a train from Manchester came by at a rapid speed, and he was dashed to pieces.—On Monday evening an accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, between the Shiffnal and Oaken Gates stations, about seventeen miles from Wolverhampton. There is a siding about halfway between the two stations named, and the engine in passing it caught upon some waggon which had been imperfectly shunted. The locomotive, tender, and first carriage were thrown off the rails and right across the line. The passengers were much shaken; but, with the exception of some four or five who were rather severely bruised, and the shock which all received, they sustained no damage. The through traffic was interrupted for several hours.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—On Sunday a large conflagration occurred at Sheffield. The extensive premises of Mr. Charles Unwin, a timber and furniture dealer, were burnt, every room being gutted, and the greater portion of the walls having fallen. Mr. Unwin's premises consisted of a large shop, fronting Westbar, an extensive timber-yard in the centre, and a triangular range of workshops and stores, extending along the rear and the south-west side. Both the front shop and the buildings behind were three stories high and were crammed with furniture, timber of various descriptions, and machinery. In the yard the timber was piled up in immense stacks, some of them even higher than the buildings. The stock was the accumulation of more than twenty years, and consequently much of it was in an extremely dry and inflammable state. The fire was discovered at eight o'clock p.m., and raged without intermission till one o'clock on Monday morning; at that time the six fire-engines which had been brought to work began to get the better of the flames, which, a few hours afterwards, were extinguished. So great was the heat that it is said that persons on the roof of a building one hundred yards distant found it unbearable. The premises were surrounded with high walls, built on purpose to prevent a spread of fire should it break out. £10,000 is stated to be the loss of the owner.—The extensive distillery of Sir John Power, at Dublin, was on Tuesday destroyed by fire. Fortunately the flames did not reach the whisky stores. The building was insured. The damage done amounts to many thousands.—Another fire broke out on the same evening on the large premises of Messrs. Hine and Mundella, hosiers, Nottingham. The local engines were on the spot, and the military kept back the thousands of spectators. All the machinery is destroyed, together with the factory, and the unfinished goods. The warehouses containing the unfinished stock were with difficulty preserved.

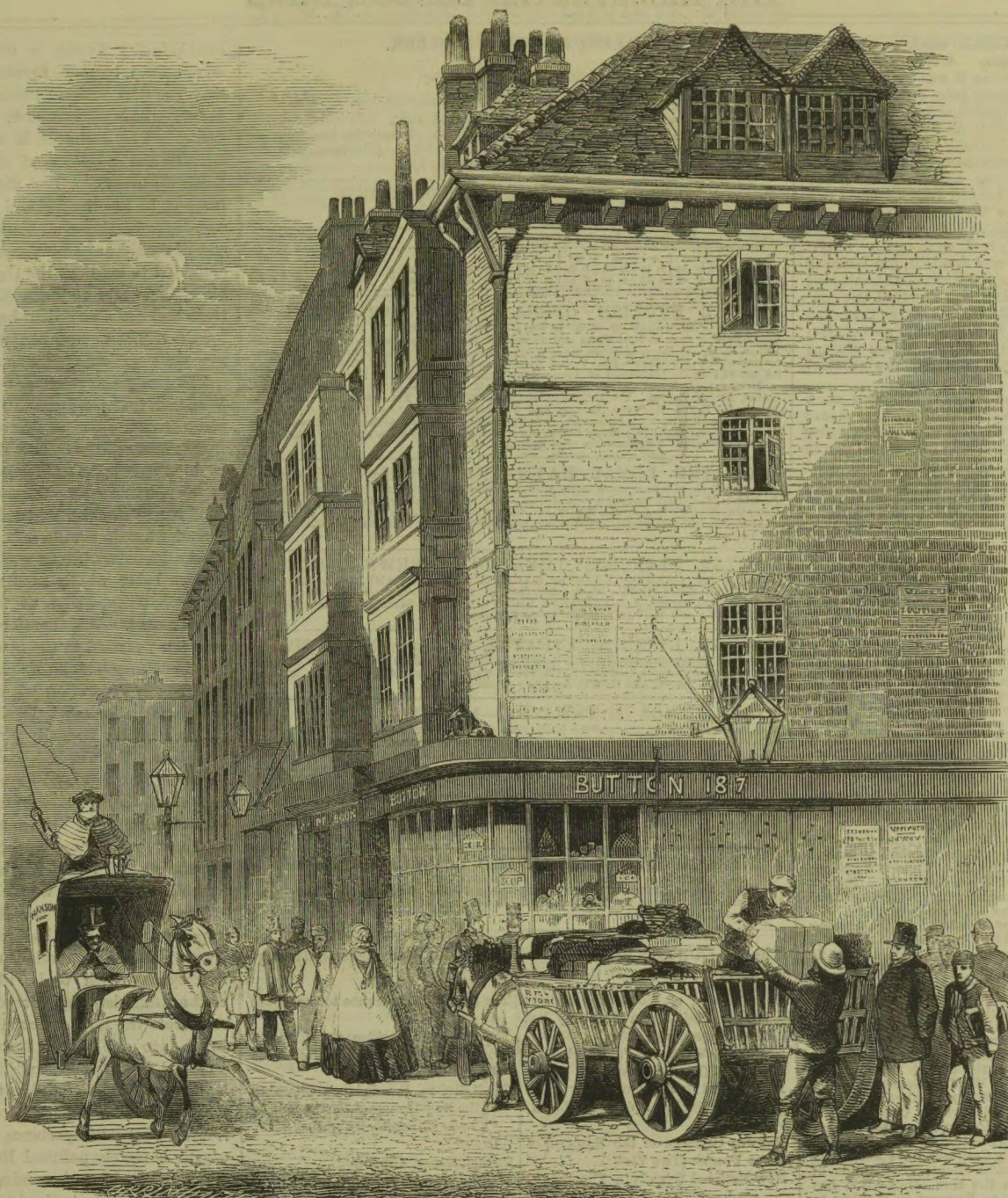


BAS-RELIEF IN TERRA COTTA, FROM THE CAMPANA MUSEUM, MONTE DI PIETA, ROME.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 138.

OLD HOUSES

JUST DEMOLISHED IN FLEET-STREET.

If Addison, Steele, and the men of the "Spectator" times, or Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and other famous men who were so familiar with this neighbourhood when traitors' heads were spiked on Temple-bar, might be permitted to revisit their well-known haunts, they would be surprised to witness the changes which have taken place; they would miss the ancient church of St. Dunstan, and those stalwart figures which used to come forth and strike the hours of the day and night upon the suspended bells. The bottom of Chancery-lane is also greatly changed. Here was a group of houses so ancient and picturesque that an artist might in vain have sought in foreign cities for a better subject for his pencil. In one of those shops pleasant Izaak Walton sold his goods. Another old feature—one of the last of those bulk-shops on which Savage and other unfortunates have slept, and where Dr. Johnson himself may have rested, which stood close to Temple-bar—has disappeared. The whole of this neighbourhood is connected with the most interesting associations; and often, even in the bustle of this great thoroughfare, we can in our mind's eye see the quaint little shops, or rather sheds, of Queen Elizabeth's days, and the Temple-bar before Sir Christopher Wren raised the present edifice. The old bar was simply a number of posts, with chains across—a primitive sort of tollgate, similar to Holborn-bars, Smithfield-bars, &c. Even then the old houses which have just been removed were in existence. There are now scarcely any vestiges of dwellings of such an old date left in the vicinity, except the house adjoining the circular entrance to the Middle Temple, which is stated on the outside to have been the residence of Cardinal Wolsey; this, however, is not so, for neither the architectural features of the gate, nor those of the house, are of older date than the time of James I.; and the decorations on the ceiling of this house, representing the cognisance of Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I., show that the place had probably been occupied by some followers of the Court at that time. There is, however, nothing more difficult than to obtain the particulars of the associations of the houses of one or two centuries past. In those days there was no system of numbering houses, and parties who wished to send their address to others said that they lived "over and against the Three Half-moons," "the Mitre," &c. Dr. Johnson has similarly headed several of his letters. Now, the old tradesmen's signs having been re-



OLD HOUSES RECENTLY DEMOLISHED NEAR ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, FLEET-STREET.

moved, we have no means of identifying those houses with former eminent tenants, so it is with the old house which forms the subject of the present Engraving. Perhaps, in times gone by, persons of note have lived here; we have, however, been unable to connect it with ancient literary associations. It was close by this place that Sir Walter Scott painted such a distinct picture in words of the appearance of this great thoroughfare in the reign of James I.; and, although we doubt if it was in such a primitive condition as described in Sir Walter Scott's book, it is likely that the old appearance which this part of London presented at the time of his visit to the metropolis was partly the means of suggesting some of the incidents in "The Fortunes of Nigel."

The house in the foreground of the Engraving was in Mr. Button's family for forty years, and was formerly (1750) known as the Haunch of Venison; and it was afterwards called Clifford's Inn Coffeehouse. At that time Clifford's Inn-passage was called Clifford's Inn-lane. Mr. Waller, the well-known autograph collector, for many years occupied one of the houses which has been removed.

THE CRYPT OF OLD ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

This matchless crypt, the only part of the Old Palace of Westminster which now exists, is undergoing a complete restoration. No visitors ever extend their researches in this direction, few being even aware of its existence, though one of the most curious parts of the palace. It is now lighted with gas, and workmen are busily engaged restoring its richly-carved bosses and groined roof, and replacing the polished columns of Purbeck marble, which have been defaced and sadly misused in centuries bygone. Even the most industrious of our antiquaries give very little information concerning this old chapel, which in olden time was called indiscriminately the King's Chapel, St. Mary Undercroft, and St. Mary-in-the-Vaults. In this little chapel, however, in 1238, Henry III. married his sister, Eleanor, widow of the Earl of Pembroke, to Simon de Montfort, a foreigner, and his favourite, whom he had made Earl of Leicester. Here, also, if the old picture is to be depended on, Caxton presented his first book to Edward IV. The place was always used as a chapel till the fanatics of the Commonwealth destroyed its superbly carved marble altars, mutilated the old bosses representing the martyrdom of the Apostles,



THE CRYPT UNDER OLD ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER, NOW IN COURSE OF RESTORATION.

broke down the exquisite tracery of its Gothic windows, and left the place a mere ruin half filled with rubbish. After the Restoration it remained a lumber-room for years, when it was at last cleared of the dirt which filled it, and transformed into a State dining-room for the Speaker; and, to give some festive aspect to a solemn and beautifully constructed place of worship, its stonework was in some parts painted and at others gilt. Nothing, however, would hide entirely the sacred purpose of the structure, so an artificial ceiling was next resorted to, and fixed along half its length, the other part being partitioned off and transformed into kitchens and lumber-rooms. Its exquisite columns were torn out to make room for stoves and chimneys, and the tombs of abbots and bishops destroyed that plenty of scullery-room and oven-space might be obtained. In this disgraceful state it remained till the burning of the Houses of Parliament, when the long-neglected and misused crypt was the only portion of the Old Palace which survived the conflagration. It then at once became an object to preserve, so the crypt was incorporated in the design of the New Palace, and is now underneath that portion known as St. Stephen's Hall, where the statues of Fox, and Pitt, and Burke adorn the very spot where the greatest triumphs of their lives were achieved.

The crypt will once more, we are glad to say, be used as a place of worship for the officers and functionaries of both Houses; and to this end every minute detail of the original structure is being carefully restored. The fretwork patterns which pass down all the arches of its pointed roofs are some of the most curious and most elaborate in effect that can well be imagined. Its seven pointed windows are already completely restored, and will soon be filled in—as they were before the Revolution—with stained glass, representing passages in the life of St. Stephen. Altogether, the crypt, when restored, promises to be one of the most beautiful, as it is already one of the most ancient and interesting, portions of the palace.

THE COURT.

On Saturday last the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, left Windsor Castle at eleven o'clock for the Wellington College, near Sandhurst. Her Majesty, on arriving at the college, was received by the governors and authorities of the institution, and received an address, which was read by the Earl of Derby, to which her Majesty returned a gracious answer. The Queen went over the building, and having inspected the arrangements, formally approved of the regulations submitted for her Majesty's sanction, and then returned to Windsor Castle at three o'clock.

The Queen and the Prince Consort arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle on Wednesday last at half-past one o'clock. An hour later her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council, at which the Royal Speech for opening the Session of Parliament was submitted and agreed upon. At the Council a proclamation was issued, warning persons from trading with Japan until the ratification of the treaty. Among others who had audiences of the Queen at the Court may be mentioned the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, who delivered to her Majesty a letter from the Shah of Persia; Colonel Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B., who kissed hands on appointment as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and Mr. Joseph Arnold, who kissed hands on appointment as Puisne Judge at Bombay. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Helena, honoured the performances at the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Thursday her Majesty went in State to the New Palace of Westminster to open the Session of Parliament. Her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace after the ceremony. Shortly after five o'clock her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, with the Royal suite, left Buckingham Palace, and proceeded to the Paddington Station, escorted by a detachment of the 15th Hussars, and travelled by special train on the Great Western Railway to the Slough Station, and thence were escorted by a party of Life Guards to Windsor Castle.

Intelligence of the safe accouchement of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, and of the birth of a Prince, reached Windsor Castle on the afternoon of the 27th ult. The subsequent bulletins describe the Princess and her infant son to be progressing most satisfactorily.

The Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Cathcart have succeeded the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Horatia Stopford as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Captain the Hon. D. de Ros has relieved Lieut. Colonel Ponsonby in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort. Colonel F. H. Seymour has succeeded Lord Colville as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess de Bernstorff have arrived in town, from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has issued cards for assemblies on Saturday in February, at her mansion in Arlington-street.

The Earl of Derby, First Lord of the Treasury, gave a full-dress dinner on Wednesday to a party of Peers at his official residence in Downing-street. The Countess has issued cards for assemblies on each Wednesday in February, at her mansion in St. James's-square.

The Earl of Aberdeen is at Argyll House, in much better health than for some length of time past.

The Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at their mansion in Bruton-street, from the Continent, for the season. The noble Earl, as leader of the Opposition, gave a banquet on Wednesday, at his mansion in Bruton-street, to a large circle of his political friends.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived at Cambridge House, from Broadlands. The noble Viscount gave a Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday evening, at Cambridge House, to a large party of members of the House of Commons, supporters of the Opposition. Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly later in the evening.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as Leader of the House of Commons, gave a full-dress Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday, at his private residence, Grosvenor-gate, to the members of the Administration in the House of Commons. The Hon. C. Trefusis, M.P. for North Devon, mover of the Address, and the second Mr. Bescroft, M.P. for Leeds, were amongst the guests of the right hon. gentleman.

The Speaker of the House of Commons gives his first full-dress Parliamentary dinner on Saturday (to-day).

THE QUEEN'S HUNT.—DINNER TO MR. DAVIS, HUNTSMAN.—On Wednesday night a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Charles Davis, the huntsman of her Majesty's stag-hounds, by the noblemen and gentlemen connected with the hunt. The large room of the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, was filled on the occasion by the representatives of the Berks, Surrey, Essex, Kent, South Down, South Devon, and Cambridge hunts—many of the gentlemen present being attired in the true field costume, and the gay scarlet coats and the white "cords" gave an unusually bright and cheerful appearance to the spacious and well-lighted apartment. [We shall illustrate this interesting event next week.]

TESTIMONIALS.—An influential meeting of Australian colonists assembled on Friday week, at the office of Mr. Serjeant Manning, in Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, to present to Sir William Montagu Manning the elegant and costly silver service purchased by the subscriptions of the inhabitants of New South Wales. The service, independently of a rich silver salver presented by the Bar of New South Wales, was composed of a magnificent pyrexie, accompanied by four dessert-stands, representing Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, presented by the colonists. The epigraph bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Honourable William Montagu Manning, Esq., Attorney-General, upon the occasion of his retirement from office, by the colonists of New South Wales, in testimony of their sense of his valuable services during a lengthened public career, and of their respect for his great private worth.—Sydney, May 23, 1857."—On Tuesday Captain Johnston of the ship *Eastern City* (which was burnt at sea near the Cape of Good Hope while en route from Liverpool to Melbourne with emigrants in August last) was presented with a silver salver and tea-service, and a purse containing 100 sovereigns, subscribed by the merchants of Liverpool. The various pieces of plate bore the following inscription:—"Nunquam non paratus.—*Eastern City*, burnt at sea, August 24th, 1858, on which occasion the passengers and crew, 227 in number, were, under Providence, mercifully rescued by the calm and intrepid conduct of Captain D. H. Johnston, to whom this service, with a purse of 100 sovereigns, is presented by the merchants of Liverpool." The presentation was made by Mr. James Baines, who briefly but warmly eulogised the gallant conduct of Captain Johnston.—The Vice-Principal of the North London Collegiate School, the Rev. James Ridgway, was presented on Monday last, by the boys of the Fifth Form, with an elegantly-chased sugar-basin and spoon of silver, "as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of the kind manner in which he has uniformly discharged his duty towards them."

One of the series of drinking-fountains recently promised to the borough of Stockport by Mr. R. H. Greg, of Norcliffe, has been erected already in the gable-wall of the weighing machine, Wellington-road North. Workmen are also employed in the erection of another fountain at the top of Cheapside.

The *Tuscan Monitor* publishes a grand ducal decree prohibiting the exportation of works of art, and confirming all penal enactments previously issued on the subject. Parties may be prosecuted for the infraction of this decree within a twelvemonth from the commission of the offence.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 6.—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 7.—Insurrection at Milan, 1362.
TUESDAY, 8.—Battle of Kocsehab, 1857.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Roman Republic established, 1849.
THURSDAY, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840. Moon's 1st quarter.
FRIDAY, 11.—London University chartered, 1826. [7h. 40m., p.m.]
SATURDAY, 12.—Sun rises, 7h. 23m.; sets, 5h. 7m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 10	4 25	4 40	4 55	5 10	5 25	5 40
4 20	4 35	4 50	5 05	5 20	5 35	5 50

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA FAYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Total abolition of all fees to boxkeepers and of charges for booking places.—On Thursday, the 10th, a Change of Opera in consequence of Miss Louisa Fayne being honoured by a command to sing at Windsor Castle.—Feb. 7, and Every Evening but Thursday, Balfe's new Opera, SATANELLA; or, the Power of Love; Miss Louisa Fayne, Rebecca Isaacs, Susan Fyne, Mortimer, Mr. Weiss, G. Honey, St. Albans, W. H. Payne, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. The Little Pantomime, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; Mr. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne, Barnes, and Fickmore; Miss Clara Morgan, and Mollie Moricchi and Pasquale. Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven. Private Boxes, 61 to 63 7a; Stalls, 7a; Dress Circle, 5a; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3a, and 2a; Pit, 2a. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1a. The Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, and during the Week, to commence at seven, with, first time this Season, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear; also Mr. Buckston, Mr. Crippendale, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. B. White, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam in their original characters. After which the Pantomime of UNDISCOVERED; or, the Spirit of the Waters.

ROYAL PRINCESS THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON of Mr. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—Monday, HAMLET; Tuesday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE; Wednesday, LOUIS XI.; Thursday, MACBETH; Friday (first time this season), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; Saturday, THE COUSIN BROTHERS; and the PANTOMIME Every Evening.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. EDMUND PALMER.—On Monday, and during the Week, EXTREMES; or, Men of the Day; with original cast; and A SISTER'S SACRIFICE; Madame Celeste, Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Weston; Messrs. Emery, Rogers, and Barrett, &c., every evening.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME CELESTE bags to inform her Friends and the Public that her BENEFIT is fixed for WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10th, when will be produced a New Drama, by John Orenford, Esq., and other Entertainments. To conclude with THE CHILD OF THE WOOD.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Lessee, Miss Swanborough.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, THE BONNIE FISHERMAN; or, which, the Grand Comic Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled KENTWORTH; or, Ye Queen, ye Earle, and ye Maydoun. To conclude with THE LITTLE SAVAGE. A Morning Performance on Tuesday at Two o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Another Juvenile Week.—Positively the Last.—On Monday, and during the Week, the Pantomime of QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING; or, the Three Kingdoms of Copper, Silver, and Gold. Clown, Mr. Tom Matthews. To conclude with THE LOST DIAMOND. Supported by the Company.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for next Saturday, February 12, will contain the following ENGRAVINGS:—

- The Opening of Wellington College by her Majesty on Saturday last (Two Engravings).
 - The People's Crystal Palace at Muswell-hill (Page Engraving).
 - Educational Institution at Droylsden.
 - St. Peter's English Episcopal Chapel, Montrose.
 - Railway Carriage of the Emperor of the French (Two Views).
 - New National Schools in Theobald's-road.
 - Portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Calabria.
 - Two Views of Corfu.
 - Tantia Topoe's Soldiery.
 - The Members' Entrance to the House of Commons.
 - The Speaker's Residence.
 - Grand Staircase at the Speaker's Residence.
 - Bas-Relief in the Prince's Chamber of the New Houses of Parliament.—"Queen Elizabeth Knighting Sir F. Drake."
 - Burnet House, Cincinnati.
 - The Tomb of Washington.
 - Complimentary Dinner at the London Tavern to Mr. Davis, the Huntsman of her Majesty's Stag-hounds, by Members of the Hunt.
 - Fountain at the Royal Exchange.
- Price of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, Number and Supplement, Fivepence unstamped.

There will be a DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on FEBRUARY 26, when will be given a PORTRAIT of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, also Engravings of the VICTORIA and CLOCK TOWERS of the NEW PALACE, WESTMINSTER—all PRINTED in COLOURS; and a profusion of other Illustrations.

The Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the present week, besides the customary Supplement, is accompanied by a Magnificent Four-page ENGRAVING of the House of Lords. Price of the whole, Fivepence unstamped.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

We have commented in another part of our impression upon the great questions of European policy at the present time—so slightly touched upon by her Majesty in her Speech at the opening of the Session. It was not to have been expected that a subject so momentous; and that a state of affairs which prudence may convert into peace, and which a very slight imprudence may unhappily convert into war; should have been mentioned in more specific terms than her Majesty's advisers have recommended her to employ; but few on reading the Speech will fail to perceive the reticency, or to appreciate its motives. But the Queen's comment upon her own silence is contained in the significant paragraph which states that the universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare will render necessary a temporary increase of expenditure in providing for the RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH NAVY. These words mean either peace or war, as circumstances shall dictate, and will tend to convince both France and Austria that, at the present moment, peace, like honesty, may be the better policy.

The allusions to India and to China are such as might have been predicted, and call for no particular comment.

The statement that the Emperor of the French has yielded so far to the remonstrances of the British Government as to abolish the system of negro emigration from the West Coast of Africa would have been more satisfactory if it had been unaccompanied by the remembrance of the indignity and wrong done to the independent kingdom of Portugal for its honest efforts in the same cause. With that story fresh in their recollection, the enemies of the Slave Trade will not be so sanguine as they might otherwise be of the success of the negotiations now declared to be in progress at Paris for the total abandonment of the slave trade under its new disguise of voluntary emigration, which, as its entrepreneurs understand it, is not inconsistent with putting chains on the legs and manacles on the arms of voluntary emigrants, and of consigning them to all the other horrors of the Middle Passage.

Far more satisfactory is the statement that a new Treaty of Commerce has been concluded with the Emperor of Russia; and that amicable relations between Great Britain and that Empire, disturbed by the war in the Crimea, have been completely re-

established. Russia is now among the progressive, and not among the retrograde, Empires of Europe; and we can sympathise with the Czar without lending ourselves to the oppression of his people, which we cannot do in some other countries much nearer home. The Emperor is engaged in the holy work of emancipating his people, and establishing their social, if not their political, liberties. For these reasons, and others personal to himself, he has the full and hearty sympathy of the people of this country, who throw no blame upon him for the unhappy blunders and ill-considered ambition which led to the late war; who are delighted to hold out the right hand of fellowship to him and to his nation; and to learn that a more intimate relationship of trade and commerce than has hitherto subsisted between them is for the future to lend its aid in strengthening and cementing the new alliance. *Esto perpetua!*

The paragraph relative to the affairs of Mexico is not pleasant. We trust that the British Government is not about to imitate the conduct of the United States, and to assume any right to interfere in Mexican politics. The British people desire to have nothing to do with Mexico or its affairs. That pear is one which, sooner or later, will fall into the mouth of Brother Jonathan; and little good it will do him when he gets it. But it is his fatality to spread himself southwards, for at the north Canada effectually blocks his adventurous way; and any interference on our part, besides being wholly needless and mischievous in itself, will, in all probability, bring us into conflict with the United States Government. We therefore hope that British forbearance has not been "carried to the utmost limits" in Mexico, and that our naval commanders in Mexican waters will have no necessity to enforce any reparation whatever to British subjects, or to inflict chastisement for any indignity done to British authority.

The Ministry virtually pledges itself in the Queen's Speech to introduce a Reform Bill, and the country will know in due time its scope, its spirit, and its pretensions. And then, no doubt, will commence that great warfare of parties which will number the days of the present Parliament; and perhaps of some other things which are much more valuable. But upon this great subject we and the rest of the public shall be better enabled next week to form an opinion than we are at the present moment.

The programme of the Session, in addition to the two highly important items of a Reform Bill and the reconstruction of the Navy, includes some minor matters—minor only when considered side by side with topics like these—that show the earnestness of the Administration to secure the confidence of the country. To assimilate the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency; to classify and bring into one set of statutes the laws relating to crime in England and Ireland; and to enable the owners of land in England to obtain indefeasible titles, and to register them with simplicity and security, as is done in Scotland and Ireland, are social reforms of great importance to the whole community. We trust—urgent as merely political Reform may be in itself, or as it may be exasperated into becoming by the rival schemes of competing politicians and party leaders—that even the debates upon the schemes of Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, and Lord Derby for the redistribution of the franchise will not be allowed to prevent the attention of the Legislature from being earnestly devoted to those specific reforms in the laws so prominently mentioned by her Majesty.

Altogether, the prospects of the Session, whether it be short or long, seem to betoken hard work. Our old tree of Liberty is not by any means a dead one; and if it, this year, do not produce fruit as well as leaves, it will sadly belie the promise which the Queen's Speech has made for it.

BUST OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE.—Mr. Foley, R.A., has been honoured with a commission from the Queen to execute in marble a life-size bust of the late Viscount Hardinge, to be placed in the corridor of Windsor Castle.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. J. Hughes, Vicar of Llanbarnard-fawr, to be Archdeacon of Cardigan; diocese of St. David's; Rev. A. H. Belcher to be Rector of Tomgrancy, and Prebendary of Killaloe Cathedral, County Clare; Rev. W. Jeffcott to be Rector and Vicar of Castleblakeney, diocese of Elphin; Rev. J. B. Godfrey to be Rector and Vicar of Dunane, diocese of Connor. *Rectories:* Rev. W. U. Bebb, M.A., to St. John's, Capetown, Cape of Good Hope; Rev. W. U. Coates to Rockhampton, Gloucestershire; Rev. A. R. Fausett to St. Cuthbert's, York; Rev. J. C. Girling to Haultbois Magna, Norfolk; Rev. R. Golby to Anford, Somerset; Rev. J. Hare to Carnalway, diocese of Kildare; Rev. J. Pedder to Meldon, Northumberland; Rev. J. Robertson to Christ Church, with St. Ewen, Bristol; Rev. C. G. Townsend to Little Braxted, Essex. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. A. Alcorn to Rathronan; Rev. H. S. Philpott to Chawton Mendip, near Bath. *Incumbency:* Rev. W. Battersby to the new district recently formed in the parish of Bournemouth, near Christchurch, Hants. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. F. K. Harford, Curate of Croydon, Surrey, to the Bishop of Gibraltar; Rev. J. Hellins to the Devon County Gaol. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. H. R. Neville to Yarmouth; Rev. W. A. Tattersall to St. Saviour's, Oxtou, Cheshire. *Curacies:* Rev. E. Brown to St. Paul's, West Exe, Tiverton; Rev. J. Cole to Marlborough, Devon; Rev. H. Gerty to Saintfield, diocese of Down; Rev. W. Gilder to Portbury, near Bristol; Rev. E. T. Harrington to Bridestowe and Sourton; Rev. W. H. Hitchcock to St. James's, Cheltenham; Rev. H. Mackenzie to Gawsorth, near Macclesfield; Rev. T. O. Stanley to Holywood, diocese of Down; Rev. E. N. Sowell to Northam, near Bideford; Rev. J. E. Symms to St. Paul's, Chudleigh Knighton, Devon.

ATTORNEY v. SOLICITOR.—In the course of a letter to Mr. J. P. Collier on the legal acquirements of Shakespeare, Lord Campbell expresses his regret that in our time the once most respectable word "attorney" seems to have gained a new meaning, viz., "a disreputable legal practitioner;" so that attorneys-at-law consider themselves treated discourteously when they are called "attorneys." "They now," says his Lordship, "all wish to be called solicitors, when doing the proper business of attorneys in the Courts of Common Law. Most sincerely honouring this branch of our profession, if it would please them, I am ready to support a bill to prohibit the use of the word attorney, and to enact that on all occasions the word solicitor shall be used instead thereof."

AN EXPERIMENT WITH NEW RIFLE-BULLETS.—A variety of interesting experiments have just been completed on the rifle shooting-ground of the Royal Engineers, Chatham, for the purpose of testing the merits of a new description of rifle-balls, the invention of Captain Norton, the author of several valuable inventions connected with rifles and balls. The superiority of the bullet invented by Captain Norton is that, being coated with paper and several minor improvements being made in it, a greater accuracy of aim is obtained, together with a much longer effective range. The experiments made fully bore out the correctness of both these calculations.

SUICIDE.—On Monday Mr. Meggs, late surveyor of the district of Shoreditch, and churchwarden of Haggerstone, committed suicide by drowning himself near Haggerstone-bridge. A sentinel on duty at the Bank, named Watts, loaded his musket with powder and ball on Saturday last and shot himself. The ball, however, only slightly wounded his side. The man is said to have been in a desponding state of mind recently; he is a Crimean hero, and has a medal with four clasps.

COLONIAL MILITIA.—We understand that reference was made to the Secretary of State for War from the Crown colony of British Guiana, where the militia has lately been embodied, as to whether the commissions given by the Governor there would be considered as conferring rank out of the colony, and that Major-General Peel replied that officers of a colonial corps embodied in a Crown colony, while on leave in England, should be allowed all the privileges enjoyed by those of the militia of the United Kingdom.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE opening of Parliament by her Majesty in person, under circumstances of domestic and national interest of an unusual character, is, with the sudden revival of political debate after several months of slumber, the topic with all Englishmen. The details will be found in other columns. It is absurd not to expect a stormy and remarkable Session; it is rational, knowing the stability of English institutions and the sterling sense of the people of England, to believe that in the autumn we shall be counting some gain to the country. We may hope that, in the words of the Queen's Laureate, Parliament will have succeeded

In shaping some august decree,
To keep her throne unshaken still,
Deep based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea.

Princess Clotilde's nuptials have been duly solemnised, and the alliance between Coreica and Sardinia is complete. There is small reason to doubt that French diplomacy kept the secret of the projected match for many a month after it had been all but solemnly agreed upon. It is certain that Lord Cowley knew nothing about it until a comparatively recent date. Our "frank ally" has, like all prudent men, his reserves from his most intimate friends, or, perhaps, follows the hard advice of a French philosopher, to treat friends as persons who may some day become enemies. It will be said that Prince Napoleon was waiting to know whether the Princess would accept him, and that the little *ruse* of publishing that the Prince was engaged to another young lady was a delicate device to spare the feelings of his bride until she should be ready to be proclaimed such. To which the answer will be made in the celebrated monosyllable wherewith Sir William Thornhill commented upon the statements of the Lady Blarney and Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs. For the present, and until we see what has been effected by the marriage beyond the uniting of a mere girl to a middle-aged Sybarite, and sending down the funds of Europe, we can but wish the young wife much enjoyment in Paris, which no doubt the amiable Empress, who has all a lady's delight in fêtes, dances, and spectacles, will endeavour to render as charming as possible to her new cousin.

An announcement in the Russian *Gazette* will probably strike many persons as an illustration of the awful folly which persons claiming to be civilised can accept without a single feeling of surprise. We are informed that a few days ago there took place the usual military ceremony in commemoration of the baptism of our Redeemer, in the river Jordan! A military ceremony. The clash of a hundred thousand bayonets, the firing of parks of cannon, the gallop and thunder of brigades of cavalry in commemoration of such an event! To dilate on such a theme might lead us beyond our province; but the statement will be enough for thoughtful readers.

Lately English writers have not had many compliments to spare for France, and there is no very strong evidence that there will be much occasion for any warmth of eulogy for some little time to come. But there is one fact to which Dr. Hassall, the celebrated analyst of adulterated foods and other articles, has called attention, in connection with which one may say that they manage these things better in France. Practically, there is no punishment for adulteration in England. There is a ludicrous system of fines, in reference to a few offences of the kind; but the fines are trifles, seldom enforced, and when enforced, the tradesman calmly adulterates a little in excess, sets that extra profit against the fine, and has nothing to complain of. But in France, as Dr. Hassall shows by a series of cases, the rogue does not get off quite so easily. It is there felt that to choke up the interior of a citizen with Parisian plaster, or to ruin the health of infants by bad and diluted milk, is really an offence against society, and the adulterating rascal is not only fined, but sent to prison for a longer or shorter term, and also compelled to *afficher* (to placard) what he has done and what has been done to him six or more times. This last is a most excellent device, because it gives the public such fair warning; but the only places where it is adopted in England are at the railway stations. There John Brown is immortalised for having scratched a window or cheated in a fare; and we wonder that he has never resenting it by wearing a placard stating that the railway on which he is travelling was on such a day fined £400 for smashing passengers through the neglect of overworked officials. The French treatment of the criminal trader might be advantageously copied.

Her Majesty on Saturday last inaugurated the Wellington Memorial College. Fault has been justly found with the awkwardly-phrased speech which Mr. Walpole is understood to have written for the Queen's reply. Lord Derby's address was fluent and easy enough, the Premier's Horatian studies having taught him the value of language; but some of his colleagues have yet to acquire the art of using it adroitly. The college itself is a noble memorial, and its conception only worthy of the object—a homage to the man who never talked of glory, but often of duty. How much better than a bad column, left unfinished for fifty years after the death of the hero it was designed to honour!—apropos whereof, Mr. Disraeli promised certain lions. "The slothful man saith there is a lion in the path." Who may be slothful we will not pretend to say; but there is no lion in the path from the College of Physicians to Morley's.

Prepay all letters after Thursday next, unless you wish them brought back to you, with a charge for their little excursion to the Post Office and back. No letter will be delivered unless there is a stamp upon it. Considering the irritating carelessness of a good many people about letters, the bad fixing of the Queen's head, the penny given in such confidence to the servant, who, of course, invariably purchases the label; the hasty way in which even well-intending folks put on the heads—all promise a plentiful harvest of disturbance and inconvenience for a time. Then people will grow careful, and all will go well. In the meantime dunning letters and love-letters will afford the largest per-centage of safe delivery.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL DIRECTORY FOR 1859. Churchill.—Whoever looks into "The London and Provincial Medical Directory" will be both gratified and surprised at the extent, the judicious selection, and the accuracy of the information it contains. It would be difficult to look in its pages for any information likely to serve the wants of a medical practitioner, or of a gentleman mixing in the general business of life, and not find what he seeks. It combines with everything that is strictly of professional interest all the advantages of an almanack, and information relating to the learned societies and medical schools. The new Medical Act is given *in extenso*; and the volume deserves the cordial support of the profession.

A private letter from Melilla of the 16th of January states that an officer of the Emperor of Morocco had arrived in the mountains of the Rif, and summoned the rebel chief Benisid to deliver up Lieutenant Alvarez and other Spanish prisoners. The chief of the tribe formally refused to obey the Emperor until the Spaniards had delivered up the cannon which they had taken from him.

A letter from Rome of the 14th says:—"The hurricane last Saturday did great damage, and whilst it was raging a fire broke out in the village Camera, situated in the diocese of Subiaco. Every house was consumed, leaving 750 persons without shelter. Many lost their lives in the flames."

MUSIC.

At the OPERA COMIQUE, St. James's Theatre, Herold's celebrated piece, "Le Pré aux Clercs," was produced on Saturday evening last, in a very meritorious manner, and with great success. This opera, though esteemed by musicians the best, as it is the last, of the author's works, is less known in this country than "Zampa," which has been several times brought on the London stage, both in an English and an Italian dress. The subject of "Zampa" is a striking tale of supernatural horror, very like that of "Don Juan," a resemblance which has seduced the author into various imitations of Mozart. The subject of "Le Pré aux Clercs," as well as the music, is more original. The scene is laid in Paris, in the reign of Henry III. and during the wild and troubled period which succeeded the massacre of St. Bartholomew, when the manners of the highest classes were a strange compound of gaiety, profligacy, and ferocity. Such an age is fertile in violence and crime; and the French dramatists and romance-writers have found in the state of society in those days abundant materials for their fictions, which are generally founded on fact. The plot of "Le Pré aux Clercs" is of this kind, and its tone is light and comic, though it is not without serious, and even tragic, interest. The music is of a corresponding character, generally gay and brilliant, but mingled with expressive melody and powerful dramatic effects. The performance on Saturday evening was on the whole exceedingly good, Madame Fauré appeared to great advantage in the character of the heroine, and frequently sang very beautifully. Mlle. Céline Mathieu was charming in the part of a lively Parisian grisette. The male performers of this company are by no means remarkable for vocal powers, but some of them are good actors; and M. Emon and M. Berger, who sustained the two principal parts, looked them so well, and acted with so much spirit, that their deficiencies as singers were not greatly felt. The whole performance was much and deservedly applauded.

The third concert of Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, on Thursday evening last week, at St. Martin's Hall, was scarcely so successful as the two previous performances. The programme included an unusual number of new pieces, brought forward for the first time—(it appeared that sufficient time had not been afforded to their rehearsal, as they were not so nicely executed as the pieces with which the choir were already acquainted: this was the more to be regretted, as some of these new pieces were fine compositions, particularly a motet by Mr. Leslie himself)—three sacred part-songs by M. Otto Goldschmidt, and a part song, "The bud is on the bough," by Mr. Frank Mori, in which the singers were so imperfect that they got into inextricable confusion, and the conductor was obliged to stop them and make them begin again. This awkward circumstance, however, will have a good effect, by inducing greater caution.

On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. JEWSON gave a large and brilliant musical party at their residence in Manchester-street. The principal performances of the evening were—one of Mendelssohn's posthumous duets, played by Mr. and Mrs. Jewson; a trio of Beethoven for the piano, violin, and violoncello, played by Mr. Jewson, Mr. Clementi, and Mr. Aylward; and a sonata for the piano and violin, in which Mrs. Jewson was accompanied by Mr. Clementi. The execution of these pieces was admirable: Mr. and Mrs. Jewson are among our most accomplished pianists, and Messrs. Clementi and Aylward supported them most ably. Mr. Jewson also performed several of his own studies, a newly-published work of great excellence; and, with Mrs. Jewson, Osborne's duet for two pianofortes on themes from "L'Etoile du Nord." Several vocal pieces, sung by Miss Ellison, Miss Augusta Manning, and Mr. Frank Bodda, added to the variety of this elegant and attractive entertainment.

A soirée musicale of remarkable interest was given by Mr. W. G. CUSINS, at the Mathematical School, Eton, by permission of the Rev. S. Hawtrey, on Tuesday last. The music was both instrumental and vocal. Of the former class was a trio of Haydn for the piano, violin, and violoncello, played by Messrs. Cusins, Reményi, and Schröder; Thalberg's air Anglais, with variations, by Mr. Cusins; two pianoforte movements of Chopin adapted to the violin, and performed by M. Reményi; Mendelssohn's andante, with variations in B flat, for four hands, by Professor Sterndale Bennett and Mr. Cusins; Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," by Messrs. Reményi and Cusins (this famous piece was played *by heart*—a rare achievement); and a solo on the flute by Mr. Richardson. Among the vocal pieces was Sterndale Bennett's beautiful song "O meadow," in the "May Queen," extremely well sung by Mr. Whiffin, and accompanied by the composer. A song, "Longing," composed by Mr. Cusins and sung by Miss Dolby; and Lady Dufferin's pretty ballad, "Katy's Letter," also sung by Miss Dolby, who gave both songs so charmingly that they were encored. Throughout the evening Mr. Harold Thomas was at the pianoforte. The performances were most warmly received by a large assemblage, among whom were a number of distinguished persons connected with Eton College.

At the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, on Monday next, a lecture is to be delivered on Gay's celebrated work "The Beggar's Opera." The subject is full of interest: the drama is a satire on the manners of the times, full of exquisite wit and humour; and the music includes many of the most beautiful of our old national melodies. We can understand a lecture on this opera, illustrated by the performance of the music, as likely to afford both an instructive and an amusing evening's entertainment. For the vocal portion, Miss Roden, the successful soprano, Mr. Thorpe Peed, the eminent tenor, and several other performers, are engaged.

Professor STERNDALE BENNETT'S new cantata, "The May Queen," is to be performed by the VOCAL ASSOCIATION, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday next, on which occasion the tenor part will be sung by Mr. Sims Reeves for the first time in London. The band and choir, under the direction of Mr. Benedict, will number four hundred performers.

THE SULTAN'S NEW THEATRE.—This building (says the *Gazette des 'Indes*) has been erected on a lovely spot, at a short distance from the Bosphorus, opposite Scutari, the sea of Marmora, and the Seraglio Point. Having been constructed for the use of the Sultan, it has large apartments, and a banqueting-room, 90 feet long by 45 wide, with twelve windows. The room is furnished in a most recherche manner, being hung with well-embossed and gilded leather, having a splendid Aubusson carpet, and fitted up with lustres of rock crystal. There is also in this room, where occasionally diplomatic banquets are to be given, two concealed tribunes, one intended for the Sultan, and the other for an orchestra. The theatre itself somewhat resembles that at Versailles. It has a line of boxes on a level with the pit, a first tier of boxes open, and a second tier grated for the ladies of the harem. Everything in the house is of the greatest magnificence, and the whole building does honour to the taste of those who were intrusted with the task of constructing it.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.—This same cry of bitterness, which assailed him in his literary character, assailed him in his social character also. Absurd as the bare idea of bitterness must appear in connection with such a nature as his, to those who really knew him, the reason why strangers so often and so ridiculously misunderstood him, is not difficult to discover. That marvellous brightness and quickness of perception which has distinguished him far and wide as the sayer of some of the wittiest, and often some of the wisest things also, in the English language, expressed itself almost with the suddenness of lightning. This absence of all appearance of artifice or preparation, this flash and readiness which made the great charm of his wit, rendered him, at the same time, quite incapable of suppressing a good thing from prudential considerations. It sparkled off his tongue before he was aware of it. It was always a bright surprise to himself; and it never occurred to him that it could be anything but a bright surprise to others. All his so-called bitter things were said with a burst of hearty, schoolboy laughter, which showed how far he was himself from attaching a serious importance to them. Strangers apparently failed to draw this inference, plain as it was; and often mistook him accordingly. If they had seen him in the society of children; if they had surprised him in the house of any one of his literary brethren who was in difficulty and distress; if they had met him by the bedside of a sick friend, how simply and how irresistibly the gentle, generous, affectionate nature of the man would then have disclosed itself to the most careless chance acquaintance who ever misunderstood him. Very few men have won the loving regard of so many friends so rapidly, and have kept that regard so enduringly to the last day of their lives, as Douglas Jerrold.—*Household Words.*

The Equestrian Circus at Warsaw has been destroyed by fire; in a few hours the whole building was reduced to ashes. A number of stags and "learned" dogs perished in the flames. The howls of these poor animals were frightful, but it was impossible to get at them. The horses were saved.

THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—On Wednesday, Mr. Kean revived, as one in the series of his farewell performances, the tragedy of "Louis XI." The principal part in this tragedy is so well known, and has been so frequently reviewed, that we can say little that has not been often said before. Such, however, is its merit that too much cannot be said of it;—for it is Mr. Kean's *chef-d'œuvre*, and contains all the traits and touches which are accepted as the art-evidences of a great actor's intention. In itself it may be regarded as the very first of tragic-character parts, and which, on that account, includes many comic elements. It is intensely individualised, both by the author and the actor; by the latter, it is also elaborated in an extraordinary degree. It excited the highest interest in the crowded audience, and the curtain fell to unanimous and prolonged applause.

"THE AUTHORS OF THE AGE."—An agreeable conversational lecture was delivered on the evening of Friday week, at Willis's Rooms, by Mr. S. C. Hall, on this subject. A long literary career has made Mr. Hall personally acquainted with most of the celebrities of whom he speaks, and numerous anecdotes, which could not have come before the public in any other way, together with personal descriptions, made up the bulk of his lecture. A number of authors came under his notice, and all were treated in a charitable and good-humoured spirit, the lecturer having a good word for even Robert Montgomery. The memoirs followed in a pleasing sequence, and the transition from one author to the other was marked by graceful ease. Indeed, in one portion only of Mr. Hall's half-gossiping, half-critical, but always interesting lecture was there even the appearance of a hitch—the benevolent Bernard Barton somehow got jammed in between the two Montgomerys; all else, from the beginning to the close, was a pleasant flowing stream of anecdote, personal description, and gentle criticism. The large room at Willis's was completely filled with a brilliant audience, who were evidently delighted with the lecture, the applause at its close being cordial and continuous. Mr. Hall's second reading, given at the same place last night, and devoted to the consideration of a similar galaxy of the "lights of the world," was equally well received.

ADELAIDE ROOMS, LOWTHER ARCADE.—The Ohio Minstrels have been performing here for some time with success. They form a troupe of fifteen, and in strength and vocal excellence may be fairly said to compete with previous bands. We should fear, however, that the series of obnoxious musical artists may be too much extended, and could wish for some novelty of colour or of style.

THE BURNS CENTENARY AT DUMFRIES.

It was to have been expected of Dumfries and the Dumfriessians that, amid all the centenary celebrations in honour of Robert Burns, theirs would be the most complete and enthusiastic; and Dumfries did not in this respect disappoint the public anticipation. In that town the poet passed the last overclouded and unhappy years of his life; there he died, "owing no man a penny;" and there his bones rest, in the ancient churchyard of St. Michael, conferring upon Dumfries a distinction which make it classic ground to the hearts of all who appreciate British literature, or hold the name of the greatest song-writer of Scotland in affectionate remembrance. The people of Dumfries were equal to the occasion, and determined to excel, if not by their numbers, by their fervency, all the similar celebrations of which Scotland and England were the scenes on the memorable day and night of the 25th of January. There were a procession through the High-street, a grand public dinner in the Assembly Rooms, and a Masonic ball for the ladies. Added to these was a bonfire at night for the delectation of the humble juveniles of the streets, who were thus enabled to celebrate in their own characteristic manner the memorable anniversary to which their elders were doing honour in toasts and speeches. We have not space at our command to report the eloquence brought forth by the occasion, whether spoken by the citizens of Dumfries or by strangers from afar—even from New York and Massachusetts; and must confine ourselves to such memorabilia of the town and neighbourhood, and of the life and death of the poet, as have been represented in the graphic sketches of our able artist, Mr. Read, and which we this week reproduce in Engravings.

The View of the *Exterior of the House where Burns lived* when he followed the humble occupation of a gauger in Dumfries will excite reverential feelings throughout all Saxondom. It was here, in a street now called after his name, that, in consequence of the too ardent expression of his liberal opinions, he received an official letter from Mr. Corbet, his superior officer, in which he was told that it was his business "TO ACT, AND NOT TO THINK," and that it became him, considering all things, "to be silent and obedient." It was here, too, that Burns, glowing under a sense of the indignity, yet exonerating Mr. Corbet from personal blame in the matter—for he too wrote under dictation and coercion—indited his famous epistle to Mr. John Francis Erskine, of Mar, in which he vindicated himself from the aspersions of his petty-minded enemies—high above him as a gauger, but immeasurably beneath him as a man. Let us quote the passage:—

The partiality of my countrymen has brought me forward as a man of genius, and has given me a character to support. In the Poet I have avowed manly and independent sentiments, which I trust will be found in the Man. Reasons of no less weight and importance than the support of a wife and a family have pointed out as the eligible, and, situated as I was, the only eligible, line of life for me, my present occupation. Still, my honest fame is my dearest concern; and a thousand times I have trembled at the idea of those degrading epithets that malice or misrepresentation may affix to my name. I have often, in blasting anticipation, listened to some future Jack Scribble, with the heavy malice of savage stupidity, exulting in his hireling paragraphs. "Burns, notwithstanding the far-far-far of independence to be found in his works, and after having been held forth to public view and public estimation as a man of some genius, yet quite destitute of resources within himself to support his borrowed dignity, he dwindled into a paltry exciseman, and slunk out the rest of his insignificant existence in the meanest of pursuits and among the vilest of mankind."

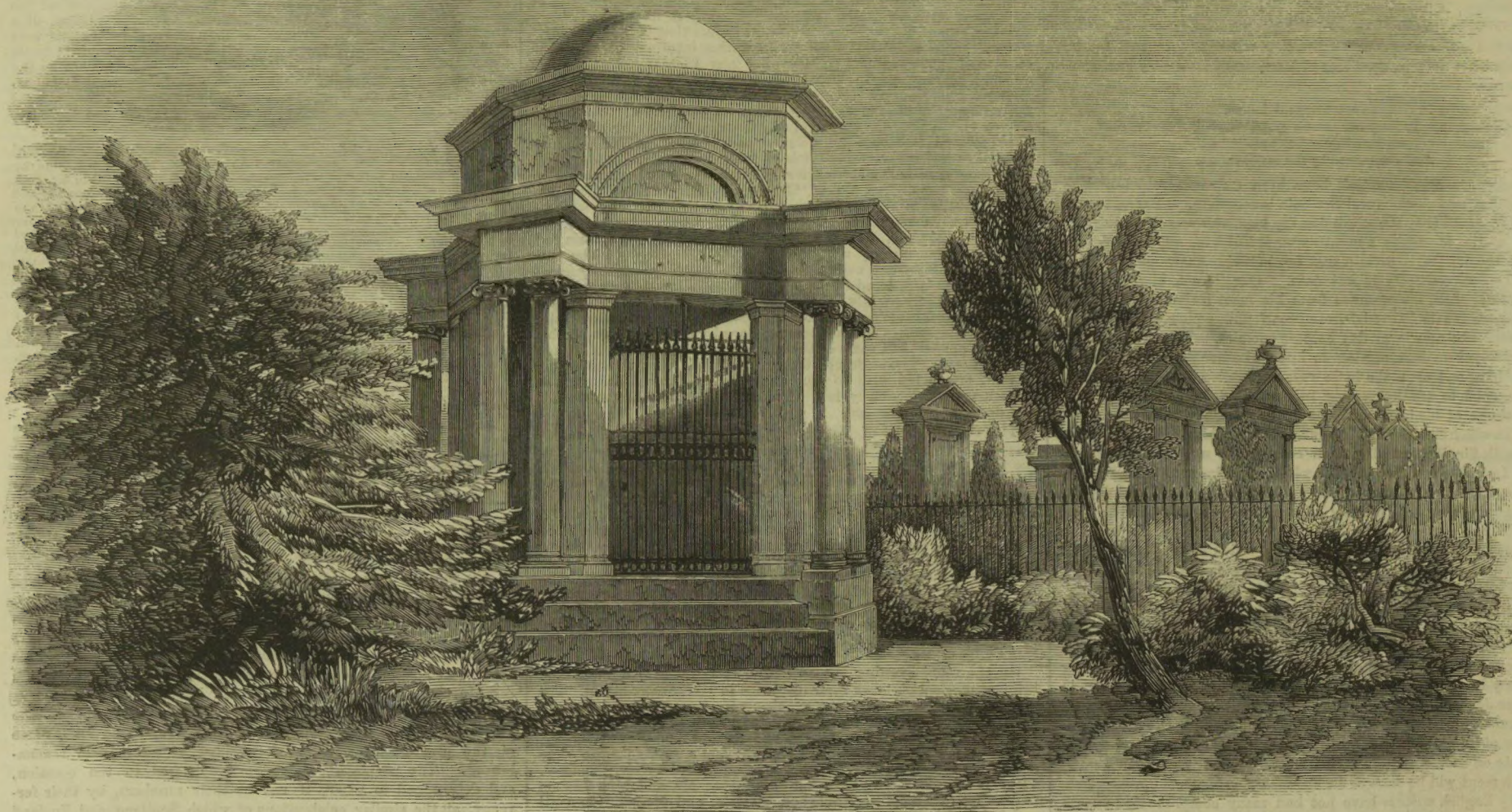
In your illustrious hands, Sir, permit me to lodge my disavowal and defiance of these slanderous falsehoods. Burns was a poor man from birth, and an exciseman by necessity; but I WILL say it, the sterling of his honest worth no poverty could debase; and his independent British mind oppression might bend, but could not subdue.

Bravo! Robert Burns! The voice comes like a voice from the grave; and the noble words hallow for evermore the spot where they were penned.

A more mournful interest attaches to the *Interior View of the Room where the Poet died*. Thousands of pilgrims repair annually to this shrine of genius; and neither the least numerous nor the least sincere and cordial are those who come from Canada and the United States.

The *Globe Tavern*, which our Artist has represented, down a narrow lane, built in the days when commercial men travelled on horseback and carriages were all but unknown, was the favourite "Howff" or haunt of Burns during his residence in Dumfries. It was here that lived, in the humble capacity of servant, "Anna wi' the gowden locks," whose charms he has celebrated in undying verse. It was here that his wit shone brightest. It was here, seated in the identical arm-chair in the corner, which still retains its place, that he reigned a monarch among farmers, lawyers' clerks, and various good fellows of low degree, who admired his genius and his principles, and whose too-agreeable companionship unfortunately led him to indulgences in the "barley bree," of which we desire to say no more. Too much has been said on that score already; for Burns, instead of being worse in this respect than the men of his generation, was better. Dukes and Earls, Barons and Lairds, Magistrates, and even Divines, in those days paid an amount of devotion to the whisky-bottle which in our time would banish them from decent society, but which in theirs was considered both fashionable and proper. Why should the memory of the Dukes and Earls go scatheless, and all the blame be affixed upon the poet?

In an upper room of this tavern is yet to be seen a pane of glass on which is written with a diamond, in the bold, unmistakable hand



THE BURNS MAUSOLEUM, DUMFRIES.

of the author of *Tam o' Shanter*, the following lines—worthy of Moore, but not of Burns, and among the most inane that ever flowed from so illustrious a hand :—

The gray-beard Old Wisdom may boast of his treasures,
Give me with gay Folly to live;
I grant him his calm-blooded, time-settled pleasures;
But Folly has raptures to give.

Burns was fond of writing on window-panes, and this particular window-pane has acquired, even from these witless lines, a value that would go far towards purchasing all the rest of the house. An enterprising disciple of Barnum, and from the same latitude and longitude, recently, as we are informed, offered a round sum for the whole window, to take to America, but the offer was refused. *Tanto meglio*. On another window in Dumfries—at the King's Arms Inn, not quite so favourite a resort as the Globe—he wrote the following lines, which are a shade better and more original :—

Ye men of wit and wealth, why all this sneering
Gainst poor Excisemen? Give the cause a hearing.
What are your landlords' rentrolls? Teasing ledgers.
What Premiers? What even Monarchs? Mighty gaugers.
Nay, what are priests, those seeming godly wise men?
What are they, pray, but spiritual Excisemen?

Lincluden Abbey, with its picturesque ruins, is associated with more worthy memories of the bard. It was while wandering here in the summer evenings by the banks of the Nith that he composed several of his most beautiful songs, and especially "The Vision of Liberty":—

As I stood by yon roofless tower,
Where the wa'flower scents the dewy air,
Where the owl mourns in her ivy bower,
And tells the midnight moon her care.

By heedless chance I turned mine eyes,
And by the moonbeam shook to see
A stern and stalwart ghaist arise,
Attired as minstrels wont to be.

Had I a statue been o' stane
His daurin' look had daunted me,
And on his bonnet grav'd was plain
The sacred posy, "Libertie."

But what Liberty said to him, the poet—recollecting the snubbing he had got from his good friend Mr. Corbet and the Honourable Board of Excise—declined "to venture in his rhymes."

It is not, however, by this, but by another and a nobler Vision—also said by Allan Cunningham, in his *Life of the Poet*, to have been

conceived amid the beautiful ruins of Lincluden—that Burns has most exalted his fame. Glowing are the strains of the Muse of Coila to him, her favourite bard, when she narrates, in terse and vigorous language, the story of his youth and his aspirations for fame :—

All hail, my own inspired bard!
In me thy native muse regard,
Nor longer mourn thy fate is hard,
Thus poorly low—
I come to give thee such reward
As we bestow.

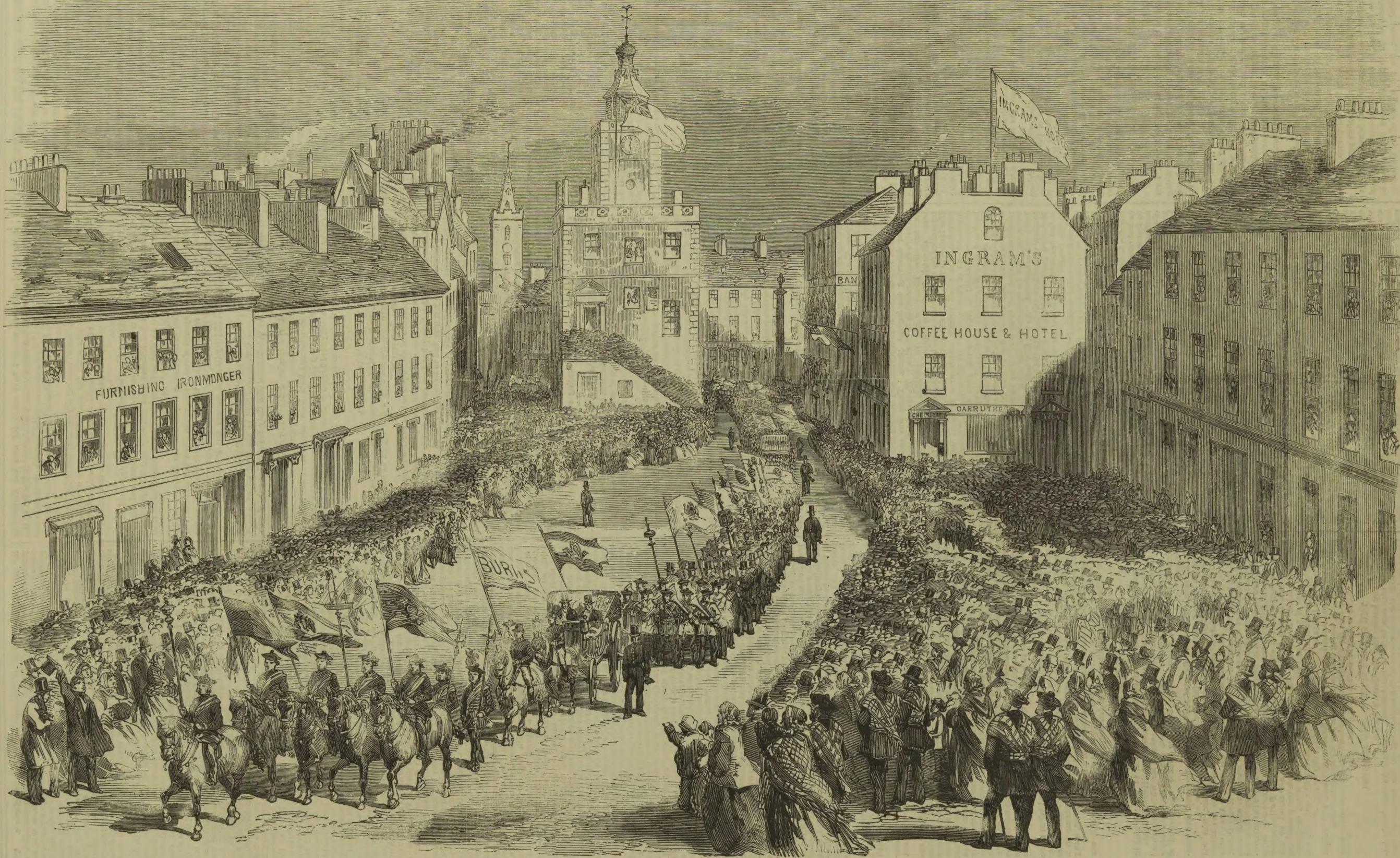
When youthful love, warm, blushing, strong,
Keen shivering, shot thy nerves along,
Those accents grateful to thy tongue—
Th' adored name,
I taught thee how to pour in song
To soothe thy flame.

I saw thy pulse's maddening play
Wild send thee Pleasure's devious way,
Misled by Fancy's meteor ray,
By passion driven;
But yet the light that led astray
Was light from Heaven!

(Continued on page 132.)



BURNS' FARM AT ELLISLAND, ON THE RIVER NITH, NEAR DUMFRIES.



THE BURNS CENTENARY FESTIVAL.—THE PROCESSION IN THE HIGH-STREET, DUMFRIES.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The third Session of the present Parliament was opened on Thursday by her Majesty in person. A Royal procession is always an event of interest in London, and the inauguration of a Parliamentary Session by the Queen invariably draws together an immense multitude of people, attracted partly by curiosity, and partly by those feelings of loyalty which it is the pride of Englishmen to display.

Thursday's proceedings formed no exception to this general rule. Government offices, parish churches, and private residences exhibited their best flags and their newest devices in honour of the ceremony. Even Montague House (the London residence of the Duke of Buccleuch), which is not only doomed to destruction, but which is actually undergoing the process of demolition, welcomed for the last time a select party of visitors, who were anxious to catch a glimpse of the procession as it passed. St. Martin's Church, true to the enthusiastic loyalty which, in virtue of its being "the Royal Parish," it is in duty bound to exhibit, rang out its merriest peals, while St. Margaret's, the parish which has the honour of including both Houses of Parliament within its boundaries, followed the example cordially and with highly commendable energy. From St. Margaret's tower the Royal standard proudly floated, and similar demonstrations were made at the Admiralty and other Government offices.

Along the whole of the line of route which was available for the purpose balconies were erected, and these were well filled with fashionable visitors. Parliament-street presented a most animated appearance, every window being occupied, and seats, or rather standing-places, having been erected in front of nearly every house.

The morning was one of extreme brilliancy—real "Queen's weather," in fact; and there was a greater gathering of her Majesty's loyal subjects than has been witnessed for many years, especially in the Park, which appeared to be the favourite resort.

Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, the Lord Chamberlain, had issued an official notice that the doors of the House of Lords would be open for the admission of peeresses and others who had the privilege of being present at twelve o'clock; but some time before that hour the carriages of peeresses and other members of the aristocracy were to be seen rolling along towards the New Palace at Westminster, so great was the anxiety to obtain places in the galleries of the House, and in the corridor through which, after robing, her Majesty would pass to meet both branches of the Imperial Legislature.

At a few minutes past twelve o'clock a Royal carriage, bearing the Imperial crown, which had been committed to the charge of the officers of the Jewel-office in the Tower, and escorted by a body of yeomen, passed along Whitehall en route to the House of Peers. Shortly afterwards a select body of Life Guards, on foot, whose business it was to line the Queen's Gallery, entered the House, and took up the stations which had been allotted to them. About the same time a field-officer's guard of honour from the Grenadier Guards, with their band and State uniforms, marched into the Palace-yard, and took up their positions for the purpose of saluting her Majesty on her arrival.

Sir Richard Mayne took possession of the line of route at one o'clock, and from that time all the traffic along Whitehall and Parliament-street was suspended. Simultaneously the line along which the Royal cortege was to pass was lined by Life Guardsmen, who were supported by strong bodies of the various divisions of the metropolitan police.

At a few minutes past one o'clock a Royal salute of twenty-one guns announced the fact that her Majesty had entered the State carriage, and the Royal procession immediately afterwards emerged from the central gateway of Buckingham Palace, where her Majesty had been staying since her arrival in London (from Windsor) on the previous day.

As usual on such occasions, the procession consisted of eight Royal carriages, conveying the Page of Honour, the Equerries, the Maids of Honour, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Lord Chamberlain (Lord Willoughby D'Eresby), the Vice-Chamberlain (Viscount Newport, M.P.), the Lord Steward (the Marquis of Exeter), the Keeper of the Privy Purse (Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps), the Master of the Household (Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Biddulph), the Countess of Desart, Lord Crofton (Lord in Waiting), Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell (Groom in Waiting), Lieutenant-General Wyld, Captain the Hon. D. de Ros, Lord George Lennox, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and other high officers of the Royal household.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were in the State carriage, attended by the Duchess of Manchester, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse.

Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were most enthusiastically received along the whole of their line of progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The opening ceremony, graced as it was with the Queen's presence, was as fully attended both by ladies and Peers as on any occasion we remember. At as early an hour as half-past twelve the Peeresses' galleries were filled with ladies, and the greater part of the body of the house was occupied by one mass of gay dresses. With the exception of the space to the right of the Throne, always devoted on these occasions to the corps diplomatique, and the front benches on each side, the whole of the house was given up to the Peeresses, who mustered in immense numbers, to the exclusion of all but a comparatively small number of Lords. About eighty Peers were present, their red robes and ermine tippets forming a border to the many-coloured mass behind them.

Among the earliest arrivals were the Earl of Combermere, dressed at first in uniform, and the Earl of Albemarle, who also on first entering the house was without his robe. The entrance of the Duke of Malakoff and his young wife, who came into the house at about twenty minutes past one, created a great deal of interest, and there was a universal movement among the ladies, who all turned to look at the Duchess. The Ambassador's breast was a blaze of orders, which, with his brilliant and ribbon, made him one of the most conspicuous men present, and, with his perfectly erect carriage, he made the most of his height. The Duchess, dressed in purple, took her seat to the left of the throne, but had for a long time to submit to a severe scrutiny. At about half-past one every seat in the ladies' portion of the house had been claimed, and the Peers began to arrive. Those who had already come also began now to assume their robes, and the few who before were scattered about conversing with the ladies, formed into groups, rapidly increasing in numbers. By two o'clock every seat was occupied. The Judges were seated together, immediately in front of the woolsack; to the right of the throne were a crowd of *diplomates*, with the Duke of Malakoff still standing and conversing with the Turkish Ambassador; the Sardinian Ambassador, with a broad green ribbon across his breast, seated on his other hand, and beside the Prussian Minister; well contrasted with the green floor of the house were the scarlet robes of the Peers, now all in their seats; while on the right and left, filling their own and the strangers' gallery, as well as the house itself, were the brilliant dresses and sparkling head-dresses of the Peeresses.

At about a quarter past two her Majesty, together with the Prince Consort, entered the house, preceded by various officers of the household, and followed by Lord Derby, with the Sword of Justice; the Earl of Winchelsea, with the Crown on a velvet cushion; the Marquis of Manchester, bearing the Cap of Maintenance; and a crowd of Ministers and noblemen. The Commons were now sent for, and for about five minutes the magnificent assemblage waited in profound silence. A rush along the galleries was at last heard, and, headed by the Speaker, the "gentlemen of the House of Commons" made their appearance. The Lord Chancellor then knelt before her Majesty, and presented her with the Speech, which she proceeded to read in that clear beautiful voice which once heard is never forgotten.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In recurring, at the usual season, to the advice of my Parliament, I am happy to think that in the internal state of the country there is nothing to excite disquietude, and much to call for satisfaction and thankfulness. Pauperism and crime have considerably diminished during the past year, and a spirit of general contentment prevails.

The blessing of the Almighty on the valour of my troops in India, and on the skill of their commanders, has enabled me to inflict signal chastisement upon those who are still in arms against my authority, whenever they have ventured to encounter my forces; and I trust that, at no distant period, I may be able to announce to you the complete pacification of that great Empire, and to devote my attention to the improvement of its condition, and to the obliteration of all traces of the present unhappy conflict.

On assuming, by your advice, the direct government of that portion of my dominions, I deemed it proper to make known by proclamation the principles by which it was my intention to be guided, and the clemency which I was disposed to show towards those who might have been seduced into revolt, but who might be willing to return to their allegiance. I have directed that a copy of that proclamation should be laid before you.

I receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings. To cultivate and confirm those feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, and to contribute, as far as my influence can extend, to the preservation of the general peace, are the objects of my unceasing solicitude.

I have concluded, with the Sovereigns who were parties to the Treaty of Paris of 1856, a Convention relative to the organisation of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. These Rouman Provinces are now proceeding to establish, under its provisions, their new form of government.

A treaty of commerce which I have concluded with the Emperor of Russia, and which will be laid before you, is a satisfactory indication of the complete re-establishment of those amicable relations which, until their late unfortunate interruption, had long subsisted between us, to the mutual advantage of our respective dominions.

The measures which, in concert with my ally the Emperor of the French, I thought it necessary to take upon the coast of China have resulted in a treaty, by which further effusion of blood has been prevented, and which holds out the prospect of greatly increased intercourse with that extensive and densely-peopled empire.

Another treaty into which I have entered with the Emperor of Japan opens a fresh field for commercial enterprise in a populous and highly-civilised country which has hitherto been jealously guarded against the intrusion of foreigners. As soon as the ratifications of these treaties shall have been exchanged they will be laid before you.

I have great satisfaction in announcing to you that the Emperor of the French has abolished a system of negro emigration from the east coast of Africa, against which, as unavoidably tending, however guarded, to the encouragement of the slave trade, my Government has never ceased to address to his Imperial Majesty its most earnest but friendly representations.

This wise act on the part of his Imperial Majesty induces me to hope that negotiations now in progress at Paris may tend to the total abandonment of the system, and to the substitution of a duly regulated supply of substantially free labour.

The state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil war, has induced me to carry forbearance to its utmost limits in regard to wrongs and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the Commander of my Naval Forces in those seas to demand, and if necessary to enforce, due reparation.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I have directed that the Estimates for the ensuing year shall be submitted to you. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the efficiency of the public service.

The universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare will render necessary a temporary increase of expenditure in providing for the reconstruction of the British Navy; but I am persuaded that you will cheerfully vote whatever sums you may find to be requisite for an object of such vital importance as the maintenance of the maritime power of the country.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Your labours have, in recent Sessions, been usefully directed to various measures of legal and social improvement. In the belief that further measures of a similar character may be wisely and beneficially introduced, I have desired that bills may be submitted to you without delay for assimilating and amending the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; for bringing together into one set of statutes, in a classified form and with such modifications as experience will suggest to you, the laws relating to crimes and offences in England and Ireland; for enabling the owners of land in England to obtain for themselves an indefeasible title to their estates and interests, and for registering such titles with simplicity and security.

Your attention will be called to the state of the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, and I cannot doubt but that you will give to this great subject a degree of calm and impartial consideration proportioned to the magnitude of the interests involved in the result of your discussions.

These, and other propositions for the amendment of the laws, which will be brought under your notice as the progress of public business may permit, I commend to the exercise of your deliberate judgment; and earnestly pray that your counsels may be so guided as to insure the stability of the Throne, the maintenance and improvement of our institutions, and the general welfare and happiness of my people.

It was impossible to avoid noticing the marked emphasis with which the Queen read those sentences of the Speech referring to the necessity of voting liberally for the "reconstruction of the Navy." On the conclusion of the Speech the Lord Chancellor again knelt and received it back, and her Majesty immediately left the house.

The House resumed at five o'clock.

The LORD CHANCELLOR read the Royal Speech, which was read a second time by the Clerk of the House.

THE ADDRESS.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA rose to move the Address. He must claim the attention of the House for a few remarks. He thought there never had been a Speech from the Throne that led him to hope for more than the present one. When there is a feeling of disquietude in the country it is not the time to undertake measures requiring the calmest consideration; but at present there were the best conditions existing in the country for such a purpose. The proclamation, also, which had that day been put in their hands was a document productive in every possible way of the prosperity and happiness of the people of India. He felt the greatest gratification at hearing of the prospects of peace her Majesty referred to. He referred with pleasure to the conduct of his Majesty the Emperor of the French in the abolition of free emigration from Africa, and thought that he had acted in a manner deserving the highest praise. There was another part of her Majesty's Speech referring to Mexico. He thought it was quite right, and he felt the House would be gratified to learn that orders had been dispatched to her Majesty's representatives to exact proper reparation for the injuries done her Majesty's subjects in that Republic. Her Majesty's Speech also referred to the necessity of making steam improvements in Great Britain, which were rendered unavoidable by the increased use of steam power. He felt that every member of the House of Commons would be ready to vote such sums as would be necessary. He heard with the greatest pleasure of the fields that had been opened up for the operation of commerce, and hoped that the advance of the season would enable commercial men to take every advantage of the opportunities offered to them. He wished also to offer his tribute of applause to the proclamation that had been laid before them. He had himself served in the Army, and he was aware of the trials which her Majesty's soldiers in India had to undergo. He felt how well calculated that proclamation was to cheer the soldiers and to soothe the irritation that might exist among her Majesty's Indian subjects, and he trusted that before long her Majesty would be enabled to announce to them the complete pacification of the Indian Empire.

Lord RAVENSDALE seconded the noble Earl's motion. He thought there were two or three points in her Majesty's Speech which he should like to point out to their Lordships. He could draw some substantial comfort from her Majesty's Speech to restore the Navy to a proper basis, and place it on such a footing as would enable it to protect the country. Referring to the treaty with China, the noble Earl thought that the highest credit was due to her Majesty's representative for the successful manner in which he had carried on negotiations, as it was a matter of the greatest difficulty to frame a treaty that should be binding on the Chinese. There was another subject, and a most important one, which he had not yet spoken of—that of the amendment in the law regulating the representation of the people of Parliament, of which her Majesty spoke in the Speech they had heard. He had been told that their Lordships' House represented the land, but he had also been told that it was an antiquated institution, and that the sooner it was swept away the better; but he wanted to know how, if it was swept away, the land was to be represented at all. He felt grateful to their Lordships for the kindness with which they had listened to his discursive remarks, and proceeded to move the Address, which was little more than an echo of the Royal Speech. Referring to the question of Reform, he said that a bill had been for some time before the country framed by a man who had earned more reputation as an orator than he had as a statesman.

Earl GRANVILLE said that he had had some experience as to the difficulty of moving and seconding an Address. Some years ago he had had the honour of performing one of those duties, and on that occasion he had been perfectly well received by the Prime Minister, who had referred him to the heads of departments, by whom he had been received with equal courtesy. He observed, however, that the Minister for Colonial Affairs recommended him to confine himself to the home and foreign subjects, whilst the Foreign Secretary desired him to speak only of home affairs. The seconder of the Address upon this occasion seemed to have followed the advice which had been given to him (Earl Granville), and he should much have liked to have heard the suggestions made to him by the noble Earl (the Earl of Derby). No doubt he cautioned him against alluding to that unfortunate subject, the Ionian Islands, or the communications with Mr. Dallas, whilst reference had been made to the less important question of the massacre at Jeddah. With regard to the Italian question, he (Earl Granville) had lately returned from the capital of the Papal States, and the result of his observation was that the laity, almost to a man, were opposed to the Government under which they lived. The immediate question, however, with which they were concerned was that of Lombardy, and it was not the duty of their Lordships' House to determine whether certain evils existed there in a greater or less degree, inasmuch as these provinces were a part of the Austrian empire under the treaty of 1815, which they were bound to respect. The Italians were united

in one sentiment—that of jealousy of foreign interference. The passages in her Majesty's Speech which related to the preservation of peace with Sardinia were unexceptionable, but something more was expected of her Majesty's Government. They were, doubtless, in possession of despatches which were not known to many of their Lordships, and he trusted the noble Earl (if they threw any light upon the motives which might be presumed to actuate the King of Sardinia) would have them placed upon their Lordships' table without delay. The Government were certainly bound to explain to their Lordships what course had been adopted in reference to France, Austria, and Sardinia upon the question of Italian affairs; and he trusted they would be able to afford the House and the country an assurance that they had pursued a conciliatory policy of non-intervention in the vexed question which now occupied so large a share of public attention.

Lord DERNY said he had to return his most grateful thanks to his noble friends who had so ably moved and seconded the Address, and expressed his gratification that the Address in answer to her Majesty's most gracious Speech was so worded as to secure unanimity in both Houses of Parliament. There never was a time at which it was of more vital importance to the people of this country that there should be a well-marked accordance of public opinion. Alluding to the criticisms of Earl Granville on the Royal Speech, the noble Earl proceeded to observe that what was intended to be conveyed by the Speech was that the general state of the country was a happy one, as evidenced by the decrease of pauperism and crime and the increase of deposits in savings banks. As regarded the remark of the noble Earl opposite, that there was no allusion to the affair of the *Charles et Georges*, he could only say that the Speech was long enough as it was, without encumbering it with matters which it was not customary to introduce—matters which had been the subject of dispute between two foreign Powers. Her Majesty's Government had tendered their advice, refraining from all interference, and though that advice was not accepted by either party yet they had the assurance of Portugal that she fully appreciated the motives which dictated it. He believed that nothing could have so much influenced the French Government on the question of the exportation of Africans under the immigration scheme as the inquiry into the affair of the *Charles et Georges*. As regarded the question of the Ionian Islands, it would be impossible for him to enter into a full discussion. Within a short time the very distinguished gentleman who had undertaken to act as Commissioner would return, and be able to give his own version of all the facts. Mr. Gladstone had undertaken this mission—for which the Government considered his high position, his great oratory, and conciliatory manners, peculiarly qualified—simply for the purpose of inquiry, without the slightest intention of succeeding to the office of Lord High Commissioner. He had accepted that office that he might launch his projected reforms with all the authority which his position bestowed. Mr. Gladstone's appointment would, in a few days, be brought to a close, and in his place in Parliament he would be enabled to give all the information which their Lordships could desire. The noble Earl, referring to the treaties with China and Japan, bore testimony to the services rendered by Lord Elgin, who had been appointed by his predecessors. If, in advertent to the topics embraced in the Royal Speech, he had omitted India, it was not because he undervalued it, and he trusted that their Lordships would be able soon to devote their attention to the improvement of that vast empire, and to obliterate the last traces of a revolt, which now assumed the character of a pursuit of discomfited rebels. Alluding to the Italian question, the noble Earl said that England had no secret engagements which could ever hamper her movements. The Government had impressed upon all parties most distinctly these views, and if no allusion were made in the Queen's Speech to the present state of Europe, it was because it was a matter in which England had no concern beyond that concern which became a great maritime and commercial Power. But she observed the most friendly relations with all foreign Powers, between whom there existed no question of difficulty which could not be settled by ordinary diplomatic intercourse or which could possibly justify an appeal to arms. Italy was like a slumbering volcano, ever in a state of agitation; but, whatever had been her convulsions, the dream of Italian liberty had never been substantially realised. England would continue to observe and to respect existing treaties. He denied that, if there were any rising in Italy, it would be the duty or the interest of this country to interfere either to maintain order or to encourage the people to overthrow an existing Government. It was his opinion, an opinion he had ever maintained, that the *de facto* Government of a foreign country should always be respected by us, and England should not interpose. The discontent arose not in Naples, but in that central portion of Italy subject to the temporal power of the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church; and that discontent, if not kept down by two foreign armies, would burst out and upset the tottering throne of the Pontiff. This Government had assured France and Austria that if they would give their salutary advice to the Government of Rome for the promotion of a better state of things England would willingly second their efforts. In the spirit of the deepest friendship for Sardinia, he could say that the Government looked with the greatest regret on the attitude she had lately assumed. An attitude inconsistent with her own interests, with the duties she owed to society, and to the maintenance of that sympathy which late events had won for her. Ominous words, as coming from Royal lips, had fallen from the King of Sardinia; but he hoped she would be better advised. The Government had the assurances of Austria, and he believed them, that her policy would be not to interfere in the internal affairs of any of her neighbours; and he trusted that Sardinia would not provoke a war which could not be but disastrous and ruinous to herself. The Government had the assurances of the Emperor of France that, as long as Austria kept within her own limits, Sardinia must not expect any assistance from France in an unprovoked and aggressive war. He would not believe that the Emperor of France would blindly rush into war; but if, unhappily, the good offices of her Majesty's Government with France, Austria, and Sardinia failed, then it would be a satisfaction to feel that they had done all that lay in their power, and to know they were bound by nothing which would prevent them from asserting the honour and dignity of this country. The noble Earl having resumed his seat amidst loud cheers,

Earl GREY rose and expressed his opinion that it would be necessary to increase our naval defences, but he believed that, instead of building a number of large ships, we should rather keep a large number of men trained for war.

Earl HARDWICKE, in reply, said it would be necessary to keep a number of such ships as we should be likely to want should the occasion arise, and thus enable us to compete with any nation in the world.

Lord BROUGHAM, alluding to the attitude of Sardinia, said he feared the pretence was to assist oppressed nationalities, while the real object was the increase of territory, and he grieved the departure of Sardinia from those sound principles which she had hitherto upheld. As to the French Government he had no apprehension whatever, the aspect of her internal affairs being widely different from that of forty years ago. There was an universal, an united opinion amongst all classes in France against any breach of the peace of Europe; and this, with the good, sound sense of the Emperor, gave him the confident expectation that there would be no desire on the part of France to join Sardinia in any war which she might provoke. The threat that if Austria attacked Sardinia the latter would receive the material aid of France amounted to nothing, for the chance of Austria attacking Sardinia did not exist. If it did, a greater calamity could not be conceived.

The Earl of CARLISLE trusted that the discussion which had taken place would have an effect not only on this country but on civilised Europe. Referring to the paragraph in the Royal Speech on the subject of the diminution of crime, he recommended her Majesty's Government on a fitting occasion to address themselves to the subject of beer-houses, being convinced that drunkenness was the great source of all crime.

The question was then put that the Address be agreed to, which was carried without a dissentient, and their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The members of the House of Commons assembled in the morning in order to receive their summons to meet the Queen in the House of Lords.

At twenty minutes before two the sonorous voice of Mr. White announced the approach of the Speaker. The right hon. gentleman immediately proceeded to prayers, during which time the House was cleared of strangers.

Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, appeared and summoned the Speaker and the House into her Majesty's presence.

As soon as this Royal command was delivered, the Speaker, who was habited in his full state robes, left his chair, and proceeded to the House of Lords, following Lord Charles Russell, the Sergeant-at-Arms, who carried the mace, and followed by his chaplain, the Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., Prebendary of Salisbury. At this time there was great excitement amongst the members, owing to a singular custom which prevails in the Lower House on occasions of Regal visits. The Ministers have the acknowledged right of following immediately upon the Speaker's procession as he leaves the house, but the other members are prohibited by Parliamentary etiquette from leaving their seats until their names are called by the clerk at the table. Accordingly the names of all the members present are written on slips of paper and placed in a glass urn, into which Sir Denis Le Marchant dips his hand with the greatest possible rapidity, and calls out the name of the fortunate member as he draws out slip by slip.

At twenty-five minutes before three the Speaker returned, and walked through the house, taking neither the chair nor his seat at the table.

At a quarter to four the sitting was resumed, when some new writs were ordered and some notices of motion were given.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER having read the Queen's Speech, Mr. TREVELYAN rose to move the Address. He said he was deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and of the considerable forbearance of which he stood in need in undertaking the duty. The diffidence which he felt would naturally be much increased by the variety of topics touched upon, but the general tone of that Speech was so satisfactory that he expected a universal acquiescence in the motion with which he should conclude. The hon. member said he thought the House would receive with unfeigned satisfaction the announcements which were made in the Speech in reference to our recent proceedings in India; and particularly eulogised

the habitual courage and self devotion which since his appointment had characterised the career of Lord Clyde. He trusted that the new rule which had been established in India would be productive of great benefit, not so much in the force of our arms as the obedience of a willing people. Having adverted to the recent birth of a son to the Princess Royal, which he looked upon as a happy augury of peace, the hon. gentleman spoke of the affairs of Italy, which he hoped would be amicably settled. It had never been the policy of England to encourage violations of treaties, but in this case he believed England would do everything that was possible to secure the blessings of peace. Referring to the treaty which had been concluded with the Sovereigns who were parties to the Treaty of Paris in 1856, relative to the organisation of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, he expressed a hope that it would lead to an extension of the civil rights and the political power of the people of those districts. From the treaty entered into with the Emperor of Japan he augured the best results, opening, as it would, in the words of the Speech, "a fresh field for commercial enterprise in a populous and highly-civilised country, which has hitherto been jealously guarded against the intrusion of foreigners." But the principal point to which their attention would be directed was that of the representation of the people in that house. There was at present no violent agitation upon the point, and he hoped, therefore, that whatever measure might be introduced would be fair to all classes, and would meet with the favourable consideration of all parties in the house. If there were any classes now unrepresented that were entitled to the franchise, he did not see that it would be either just or reasonable to withhold it from them; at the same time he hoped no step would be taken which would impair the security of the ancient institutions of the country. The hon. member concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

Mr. BECKETT, in seconding the motion, said that the diffidence he felt arose from no sense of weakness of the cause in which he was engaged, but from the incompetence of its advocate. Being intimately connected with a large mercantile community, he viewed the commercial and financial aspects of the present time with great satisfaction. He contrasted the alarming state of commercial prostration which prevailed some time since with the present flourishing state of the revenue, which, up to December 31, 1858, showed, as compared with that of 1857, with the exception of income-tax, three millions and a half. He considered that the Chancellor of the Exchequer adopted a wise course, immediately after the war, in proposing the diminution and eventual total extinction of the income-tax. When that proposition was made, some hon. members on the other side shook their heads in denial of his policy, but he contended that subsequent events showed that the course adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a wise one. It had stimulated the consumption, and thus increased the revenue of the country. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had displayed any boldness, it was not a rash boldness—not a boldness arising from rash daring, but one founded upon accurate calculations—a boldness which in war showed the hero, and in politics the statesman. Looking to the future, he anticipated the happiest results to commerce, arising from the adequate employment of the people. From the reports of various Chambers of Commerce it appeared that there was likely to be a deficiency in the articles of flax, wool, and cotton; but, now the rebellion had been stamped out, he believed that India would give us such a supply as the greatest mercantile enterprise of Lancashire or England could demand or require. And if not, our recently-acquired position in China and Japan seemed to assure us that we need have no apprehensions upon that point. Under these altered circumstances he considered that there was ample verge and scope enough for British industry and British enterprise. They had heard a great deal of late about reform; and to any judicious measures bearing upon that point he should give his cordial support; but amongst these he hoped that the reform of the bankruptcy laws would not be forgotten. With regard to Parliamentary reform, he thought that the time had come when some changes were necessary—changes which should be sufficient without being violent; and had no doubt that her Majesty's Government would propose such a measure, which would be sufficient for a long time to come, for it was hardly complimentary to that House to suppose that it wanted to be patched and tinkered every quarter of a century. It would be their aim to make the House the exponent of the feelings of all classes, as well as the representative of the wealth and education of the country. He was satisfied that her Majesty's Government would produce a measure that would tend to build up and not to destroy, and would prove that there were truer friends of their country than those who made it their business to rail against her established institutions—that there were higher apostles of peace than those who raised class against class, and that there were brighter prospects in store for us than those which had been expounded elsewhere. He believed that at the beginning of another Session it would have been proved that there were loftier triumphs for this country and more glorious victories than those of war.

The SPEAKER then read to the House the Address which it was proposed to forward to her Majesty in reply to the Royal Speech; and, in the midst of "Agreed, agreed," was about putting the question, when

Lord PALMERSTON said he did not intend to add a "No" to the "Ayes," or to move an amendment, although, perhaps, he might with advantage move some amendment in the composition of the Address. They were assembled at a time when foreign affairs demanded serious consideration, and when they were told that they would have to enter upon the consideration of a reformed representation at home. These were matters for very serious consideration. He rejoiced to add his testimony to that of the hon. gentleman who had moved the Address in congratulating her Majesty on the auspicious event which had taken place in connection with her Majesty's family. When the Princess Royal left this country she was termed, and properly termed, "the daughter of England," and he trusted that the young Prince to whom she had given birth would prove an ornament and an advantage to the country of his birth, and to the lineage from which he had sprung. Adverting to the virtual termination of the war in India, his Lordship remarked that he could not pass too high a compliment upon the valour of the troops or the skillfulness of the commanders. The officers had displayed the greatest skill in the conduct of the operations entrusted to their management. With regard to Lord Clyde, it was impossible to praise too highly not merely his skill in the management of his troops, but also in the discretion and prudence with which he had abstained from committing his forces to enterprises which at the time might have proved too strong for them; and also for his care of their lives and health. With regard to another part of the Speech, they found that there was the probability of a war between France and Sardinia on the one hand and Austria on the other, the object of which he presumed was to expel Austria from the power she held in Italy. He was of opinion that it would be better for all parties, for Austria herself, that she should not have that power she possessed on the south of the Alps, but it must be remembered that Austria became possessed of that power by virtue of the treaty of 1815, which was the title-deed of many other territories of Europe. The possession of Austria had been sanctioned by treaty, and no Power could justly violate that treaty without reason—could not dispossess Austria of her right except upon the strongest possible grounds. There were certainly in this case standing obligations which ought undoubtedly to be respected. It was easy to begin a war, but it would be very difficult to put an end to a war between two such great Powers as Austria and France. A war between two such great Powers might be begun on the plains of Lombardy, but it was impossible to tell who hereafter might be the combatants, and where such a war would end it would be beyond the sagacity of man to foretell. Any man who encouraged such a war would incur the heaviest responsibilities. He trusted, therefore, that there would be no such war as that to which general rumour had for some time past pointed; but that the sagacity of rulers, and the good sense of nations, would suggest a course which would prevent a disturbance of the peace of Europe. He rejoiced that the Rouman provinces, which they used to recognise under the old name of the Danubian Principalities, were likely to be prosperous; and he hoped that under their new name a new impulse would be given to them. He rejoiced also to find that the treaty which had been concluded with China had prevented further effusion of blood, and held out the prospect of greatly-increased intercourse with that exclusive and densely-peopled empire. Upon that point he thought the Government might have given credit to the exertions of their predecessors, for to their exertions the present state of things was undoubtedly due. It was not, however, now too late to welcome a penitent sinner, especially as the Government seemed to be content to reap the fruits of a course which they had not originated, but which, on the other hand, they had condemned. His Lordship proceeded to dilate upon that part of the Speech which referred to the slave trade, and, having read the resolutions of the French Chambers on the slave trade in 1815, said, that if France adhered to the horrible system it would be the most afflicting spectacle of human retrogression ever witnessed in the conduct of a great nation. In connection with this subject he expressed a hope that the Government would as early as possible lay on the table of the House papers connected with the *Charles et Georges* affair. They had been informed in the Speech that an increase would be necessary in expenditure in providing for the reconstruction of the British Navy, on account of the universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare. It was at all times necessary, and especially at the present, that we should have sufficient means of naval defence. They had heard of large armaments being fitted out elsewhere. They had no reason to think that they were directed against this country; but, at the same time, when other nations armed, it was essential for our security and interest that we should be in a state of proper defence. In the last place, the Speech directed attention to Parliamentary reform; and he understood from the paragraph in which that subject was mentioned that her Majesty's Government had a bill ready for presentation; and he trusted it would receive every consideration, for he thought her Majesty's Government the proper persons to introduce such a measure. He trusted that their bill would not affect the stability of the throne, or the institutions of the country, to which Englishmen had a deep-rooted attachment, for they were the pride, the happiness, and the glory of the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was gratified that the noble Lord did not intend to offer any opposition to the Address. He rejoiced that the noble Lord did not object to the subject-matter of the Speech, although he found fault with the composition. He had found from experience that criticism was easier than composition, and the noble Lord's

productions in times past had not entirely escaped critical observation. With regard to the word "Rouman," to which the noble Lord seemed to object, he might mention that the word was borrowed from one of the noble Lord's despatches. With reference to the exportation of negroes from the coast of Africa by France, he could inform the House that negotiations were going on between the two Governments which, he had no doubt, would lead to the speedy termination of that traffic; but with respect to the affair of the *Charles et Georges* he had only to say that the correspondence on the subject would shortly be laid on the table, and he had no doubt that the House would fully justify the course which her Majesty's Government had taken. At the same time, he begged to say that Portugal had made no appeal for the interference of England. On the subject of reform, while he could state that the measure of the Government was fully prepared, he begged at the same time to acquaint the noble Lord that it was not the intention of the Government to place that measure before Parliament until their other measures were in proper train. With regard to the affairs of Europe, he would not attempt to conceal the opinion of Government that these affairs were in a critical condition; but he did not believe that a war between France and Austria, much less a general European war, was probable. The course which her Majesty's Government had taken with respect to Italy would, he believed, secure peace by a policy which would also secure the peace of Italy and advance the civilisation of mankind. The course which her Majesty's Government recommended was so sound that he did not despair of it being ultimately adopted; and, although the state of affairs was critical, he did not agree with the noble Lord that a European war was a matter of probability. The position of Sardinia demanded the sympathy of every heart, but he would impress on that State that patience was a virtue, and that, by becoming advanced in liberty, she was more likely to advance the country than by entering into combination with other Powers, which might eventually terminate in the degradation of a small State. The representations of her Majesty's Government had been most frankly made to every State, and he had no doubt that it would be ratified by the House of Commons. He trusted that the rumours of war would soon pass away, because he had every confidence in the ruler of France, who had proved to this country a faithful ally and a most sagacious Prince. The Emperor of France had not attempted to embarrass this country when it was engaged in a great war. And now, when England had a larger army than it had ever possessed during the last forty years—when our fleet was capable of maintaining the maritime honour of this country—when the nation was contented and prosperous—when her resources were never more considerable—when the spirit of the country never was higher—why should any one suppose that the Emperor would attempt to break that alliance which was his proudest boast? The relations between the two countries were for the advantage, not only of the two nations, but of the whole civilised world; and, so far as this country was concerned, it had found in the Emperor a faithful ally in moments of emergency; and he could not believe that the Emperor of the French was about to break the peace of the world, and destroy the confidence which had been reposed in him. He trusted the agitation which now existed would not terminate in war, but in a well-considered union of these two great Powers, with the sanction and approbation of Europe, in councils which might lead to the improvement of the condition of Italy, and the removal of those causes of war which must periodically occur so long as that condition remained unimproved. The Emperor of the French was greatly interested in the affairs of Italy, but his previous conduct had been influenced by public opinion to a great extent, and there was no reason to suppose that it would not, in this instance, produce the same effect. There appeared to be no intention of offering any opposition to the Address; and he trusted that the rest of the Session would pass as tranquilly.

Lord J. RUSSELL entirely agreed with what had fallen from Lord Palmerston on the subject of Italy, and said that any attempt to interfere with territorial possessions guaranteed by treaty must be considered an offence against the public law of Europe. Whilst deprecating war, it was impossible to close his eyes to the serious evils which had been inflicted on the people of Italy, who had been prevented by foreign interference from establishing those laws which they were desirous of establishing. After referring to various instances of the kind, the noble Lord said that the interference of Austria had long ago attracted the attention of France, and caused that country to send troops to counteract or watch the movements of Austria. The forces of these two countries had imposed on Central Italy the very worst possible form of government. Was it surprising that a people so governed should become impatient, and look to almost any resource to relieve themselves from the system under which they were suffering. The advice tendered by her Majesty's Government was no doubt very humane and good; but he would ask why the people of Italy should not be allowed to settle their own affairs? It was stated in the Royal Speech that the people of Roumania were making laws for themselves; and he did not see why the people of Bologna and Romagna should not have the same opportunity of governing themselves. He trusted that no war would occur, and he did not see any reason why that should be the case. A declaration that there should be no interference in Italy with foreign forces, without the consent of the Powers of Europe, would go far to remove the difficulties which at present existed. The right hon. gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) seemed very unwilling to touch on the question of Parliamentary reform; and it seemed rather extraordinary that such a measure should have fallen into the hands of the present Government. He believed the mass of the people were in favour of a considerable extension of the franchise, and had no fear of such an extension injuring the institutions of the country. The right hon. gentleman seemed very much indisposed to fix any time for the introduction of a reform bill, but certainly there did not appear to be any extensive measures standing in the way of the introduction of such a bill, and in his opinion it ought to be laid on the table as soon as possible, in order that the country might have an early opportunity of judging of its merits.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in reply to the closing remarks of the noble Lord, quoted a passage from her Majesty's Speech in 1852, on the subject of reform, which was introduced in the last paragraph but one, and remarked that whatever blame might attach to the present Government for placing the subject at the end of the Speech, they had only followed the precedent of the noble Lord, who was at that time at the head of the Government. The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter before eight.

"KNOCKING DOWN" PEWS AT AN AUCTION.—An article in the *New York Tribune* affords a curious illustration of the mode of supporting churches in the United States. It is a report of the annual sale of pews in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, of which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (brother of the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin") is pastor. It was attended by a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, and by the usual scene of mirth and excitement of such occasions. At eight o'clock Mr. Beecher appeared on the platform, and said:—"I am requested to call the meeting to order, and to make the customary speech. The gentleman who is to officiate as auctioneer to-night (Mr. Pillsbury) is a man of great modesty, and therefore wishes me to read the conditions for him." [The conditions of sale were then read. It is sufficient to state that each pew and aisle seat had a fixed valuation, and was offered to the highest bidder above that valuation. Payment of rent was required in advance. If the pews are not occupied ten minutes before the commencement of the services, they may be assigned to strangers.] Mr. Pillsbury then took the auctioneer's stand, and commenced calling for bids for a choice of seats in a manner which betokened a familiarity with the business. For the first choice 50 dollars was offered, then 75 and 100, on to 155 dollars (which, after hanging fire for some time) was knocked down to Mr. Clafin, of the firm of Clafin and Mellen, at a premium of 160 dollars, making the aggregate rent of the pew 280 dollars per annum—[i.e., between £50 and £60 per annum.] This was one of two pews the rent of which was fixed at 120 dollars per annum. Mr. Mellen, of the same firm, subsequently purchased the second at a premium of 65 dollars. The premiums continued to vary from 60 to 70 dollars; and, in some instances, two and three bidders claimed the pew knocked down at a given price. The whole amount realised for rents for the year 1859 exceeded, by over 8000 dollars, the sum for which the same seats were rented last year. The premiums paid were, in a majority of cases, two to four times the assessed value (or rental) for the year. The average prices were 180 to 200 dollars. A large number are left without pews, and much inconvenience and disappointment is suffered in consequence. The sale closed at half-past eleven o'clock p.m. Every seat is let.

CANAL THROUGH THE ISTHMUS OF KRAW.—We have read with considerable pleasure the documents at present existing on the proposed scheme of cutting a ship canal across the Isthmus of Kraw, in Malaya, so as to reduce the distance between India, Siam, China, and Japan. The Malayan peninsula stretches out from Burmah and Siam some eighteen hundred miles into the China Sea, the culminating point being the British settlement of Singapore. This peninsula varies in breadth from fifty to two hundred miles, and is bounded on the western side by the Gulf of Siam, and on the eastern side by the Bay of Bengal and the Straits of Malacca. The narrowest part of this peninsula is the Isthmus of Kraw, situated near the frontier of Burmah, Siam, and Malaya, and takes its name from the town of Kraw, which appears to be of sufficient importance to attain to the dignity of a native governor. The distance from the Bay of Bengal to the Gulf of Siam, through this neck of land, is stated to be about fifty miles, and although the details that have reached us of the physical difficulties to be encountered from sea to sea are rather exaggerated, we are rather sanguine that the plan will be ultimately adopted. It appears that a certain Captain Forrest, some years ago, ascertained from the Governor of Kraw that, from the navigable river on the western side of the Isthmus to another river on the eastern side, there was a portage of about twelve miles; and it is believed to be practicable to construct a canal, or at all events a railroad, across this portion, so as to bring the two rivers into communication with each other. Mr. Wiso, who appears to take great interest in the scheme, addressed a letter to Lord Clarendon on the subject as far back as January, 1858, in which he asserts that, by crossing the Isthmus of Kraw, a saving of weeks with sailing-vessels, and days with steamers, will be effected in the journey from India to China. It is calculated that the distance to be saved by abandoning the present detour through the Straits of Malacca will be about 1200 miles, the Isthmus being in the parallel of 8 deg. N., and a vessel sailing from Calcutta to Canton round by Singapore, necessarily crosses that parallel twice.—*China Telegraph*

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE pistols of Robert Burns, given during his last illness to Dr. Maxwell, of Dumfries, have newly been added to the Museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, in Edinburgh; and there, last week, we saw a very handsome box, protected by plate-glass, containing a pair of very handsome, double-barreled pistols, with powder-flask, bullets, &c., all of a very modern make—the maker's name "J. Barton." Are these the pistols worn by the illustrious poet on his excise expeditions against the smugglers on the coast of Solway? They were given, says an engraved inscription on a plate of silver-gilt, to Dr. Maxwell, of Dumfries, by the poet, on his death-bed. But listen to a correspondent, who gives both his name and address:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

When Robert Burns was enjoying the position and income of exciseman, he possessed a very handsome brace of pistols; they were about fifteen inches long, and lay snugly together in a polished oaken case. They bore, underneath the barrels, by the trigger, the poet's initials; and were kept in as good order by their owner as any schoolboy's first pocket-knife. These weapons Robert Burns religiously retained until the suspicions that he would never need them more took possession of his mind. He then looked around for a friend to whom he might satisfactorily bequeath what proved to him but poor life-preservers; and he selected Dr. Maxwell, of Dumfries. The poet's eyes were bright, but they brightened more as he gave the gift. "I wish," said he, "these pistols to fall into the hands of an honest man;" and Dr. Maxwell, who was an honest man, accepted and prized the treasure. When he died, he gave them to an old friend of his, and an aged one of mine. That old friend also died; and the pistols (with the poet's last words graven in brass and inserted in the oaken case) were inherited by his grandson. The latter lately went to America and took the heirloom with him. I took them out of their case then (it was about two months ago), and found them as bright and defiant-looking as ever. The present owner told me he refused an offer of a hundred guineas made by Lord — for them.

I was sorry to see these relics of poor Burns leave Old England oven for Young England; but the land is well loved on the other side of the Atlantic.

I spent an evening with young Robert Burns a few years ago (he was then fully seventy, I should think), but he did not seem to know much about the pistols, nor did I then.

I am, Sir, yours most faithfully,

JAMES HASTINGS.

19, Mount Vernon Road, Liverpool, Jan. 5, 1859.

Here we have two distinct braces of pistols, and neither genuine. The pistols worn by Burns, a present from Blair, of Birmingham, were bought, in 1834, by Allan Cunningham, the poet, and are still in possession of the poet's widow. The name of Blair, of Birmingham, is upon them. Allan put them into a very handsome box, with a suitable inscription. They are twice referred to in Cunningham's "Life and Works of Burns" (second edition, 1835, vol. i, pp. 312 and 341) as made by Blair, of Birmingham. Will the Scottish antiquaries continue to exhibit their newly-acquired—treasure, shall we call it?

A new bit, and of moment, for a new edition of Boswell, has just appeared—a letter from the great moralist and author in Bolt-court to the great painter in Leicester-square. Here it is:—

TO SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Sir,—Mr. Mason's address to you deserves no great praise: it is lax without easiness, and familiar without gaudy. Of his translation I think much more favourably, so far as I have read, which is not a great part. I find him better than exact: he has his author's distinctness and clearness, without his dryness and sterility. As I suspect you have lost your *Lines*, I desire you to accept of these volumes, and to keep them somewhere out of harm's way, that you may sometimes remember the writer.

I am, &c.,

SAM. JOHNSON.

Mason hated Johnson, and Johnson detested Mason. Did Sir Joshua show this letter to his friend, the translator of "Du Fresnoy"?

Did Sir Joshua Reynolds write his own Discourses? Did he not receive assistance from Samuel Johnson—aye, and from Edmund Burke? Until 1835 the evidence was chiefly supposititious. In that year a letter from Boswell to Malone was first published, containing the following paragraph:—

I am to cancel a leaf of the first volume (of his "Life of Johnson") having found that though Sir Joshua certainly assured me he had no objection to my mentioning that Johnson wrote a dedication for him, he now thinks otherwise.

In this year (1859) is first printed the following letter to Malone:—

Dec. 15, 1788.

My dear Sir,—I wish you would just run your eye over my Discourse, if you are not too much busied in what you have made your own employment. I wish that you would do more than merely look at it—that you would examine it with a critical eye, in regard to grammatical correctness, the propriety of expression, and the truth of the observations.

After this there can be no doubt but that Reynolds sought and obtained literary assistance in the composition of his inimitable Discourses.

The mortal remains of Mr. Henry Hallam were laid last week by the remains of his "In Memoriam" son, in the secluded village church of Clevedon, on the Bristol Channel. Thither his many admirers will turn with interest, as many now turn to the Calton Hill for the grave of Hume, to the Grey Friars Kirkyard for the grave of Robertson, and to Fletching, in Sussex, for the grave of Gibbon.

A story of Hallam's constant love of contradiction may be new to our readers. After a night of contradiction at Holland House with "My Lady," Luttrell, Sam Rogers, and Sydney Smith, Hallam returned to his house, No. 67, Wimpole-street, his tongue still tipped with ready contradiction. It was late, and the historian not in full health. A watchman went by. "Past one o'clock," cried the watchman, loudly, with a yawn. "No," cried Hallam, tartly and loud, throwing up the sash of his bed-room window, watch in hand; "it wants three minutes."

In a column dedicated to literature and art we may mention what many of our readers will surely like to learn—that Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, book and autograph and music auctioneers since 1794, have removed from Piccadilly to larger, better, and still more central rooms, in Leicester-square. This announcement is due to Messrs. P. and S., to whom the students of English biography and English history have been on many occasions indebted.

In the obituaries of this week we read as follows:—"On the 28th of January, at his residence, 42, Amphil-square, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, Charles Farley, Esq., late of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden." Charles Kemble, then Bartley, then Harley, and now Farley. Death has, indeed, been busy of late among us. In his way, Farley was an excellent actor. He was almost born on the boards. And what a link was he with the past! Garrick retired in June, 1776, when Farley was in his sixth year. Farley had more than seen Garrick; he had a child's part in a play in which Garrick acted. There is a characteristic likeness of him, from head to foot, in one of his favourite parts. It is by George Clint (the Zoffany of his time), and is one of the treasures of the Garrick Club.

"Take care of Dodd!" cries Lord Panmure. "I have done with Dodd," writes Mr. Charles Dickens. "Hang Dodd again," cries the whole Committee of the Dramatic College. "Is Dodd right, and the Dramatic College wrong; or is the College right, and Dodd wrong?" are questions asked every day in London streets, at London clubs, and at London dinner-tables. The feeling is against Dodd; but the committee, on the other hand, has not done by Dodd what Winifred Jenkins calls "the handsome thing by me." The correspondence on the subject would fill a Parliamentary Bluebook.

T H E B U R N S C E N T E N A R Y .

(Continued from page 128.)

"And wear thou this," she solemn said,
And bound the holly round my head,
The polished leaves and berries red
Did rustling play—
And like a passing thought she fled
In light away

Rightly did Burns, with prophetic anticipation, calculate on the posthumous fame that awaited him. It was not only to his wife that he expressed his conviction that a hundred years hence he would be better thought of; but in "The Vision" he boldly asserts his right to the laurel crown, to the esteem and admiration of posterity, and to the highest place in Scottish song. The question arises, do not all men of great genius know, though they do not always confess, that Posterity will do them justice for the neglect of their contemporaries? What says Shakspeare on the point, in those famous sonnets which have so puzzled the critics?—

So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see
So long lives this.

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments of princes,
Shall outlive this powerful rhyme.

My gentle verse
Eyes not yet created shall rehearse.

A similar consciousness of fame and immortality dwelt in the soul of Robert Burns, and rewarded the Poet for the miseries of the Exciseman.

The Farm of Ellisland, on the banks of the Nith, where Burns resided for some time and failed to cultivate the earth with any good results to his worldly comfort, derives its interest not only



BURNS' HOUSE, IN DUMFRIES.

from the fact that he lived there, but that in its grounds he wrote his best poem, "Tam o' Shanter;" and his most affecting song, "To Mary in Heaven."

The Mausoleum, in St. Michael's churchyard, contains a very bad *alto-relievo* of the poet—by a London sculptor, named Turnerelli—representing him holding the plough and musing after he had turned up with the share that immortal daisy—the sweetest flower in British literature. And with especial reference to Robert Burns, his history, his tomb, and his Centenary, let the following short poems tell their own tale and suggest their own moral. They appear in a recently-published volume, "The Collected Songs of Charles Mackay":—

THE BARD'S RECOMPENSE:—LIVING.

I.
What shall we give him who teaches the nations,
And cheers the sad heart with the magic of song,
Now melting to sorrow—subsiding to patience,
Or pealing like thunder in hatred of wrong?
What shall we give him for spreading, like Homer,
A halo of light o'er the land of his birth—
Augmenting its glory, embalming its story,
And sowing its language like seed o'er the earth?

II.
Give him?—The scorn of the rich and exalted!
If virtuous, ignore him; if erring, assail!
Proclaim when he stumbled! make known how he halted,
And point with his follies your venomous tale.



"TOOTHACHE."—FROM A FIGURE IN STONE BY MR. ANDERSON.

My curse upon thy venom'd stang
That shoots my tortured gums along,
And through my lugs gie mony a twang
Wi' gnawing vengeance,
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang,
Like racking engines.—BURNS.

Give him?—Neglect, and a crust for his pittance;
And when he is dead, and his glory lives on,
A stone o'er his grave shall be all the acquittance
The nation shall pay to the greatness that's gone!

THE BARD'S RECOMPENSE:—DEAD.

I.
The great King scorned the poet
A hundred years ago,
And the Man of Might despised
him,
And the Sage refused to know;
And Beauty, clad in purple,
Had not a smile to throw
On one so poor and humble,
Singing his joy and woe.

II.
But the Great King's crown is
shattered,
The Captain's sword is rust,
The worm is in Beauty's roses,
And the Sage lies low in dust;
And they're all of them forgotten,
Save by their God;—we trust.
But the Song and the Singer flourish
In the memory of the just.

We gave, last week, an Engraving of a group in sculpture, by Mr. Anderson, of Perth, illustrative of an incident in Burns' life—his Visit to Neil Gow. The accompanying Engraving is from a figure by the same sculptor, in which he illustrates one of the poet's minor pieces, his "Address to the Toothache;" and a most vivid embodiment, as will be seen by our Sketch, does Mr. Anderson's figure of "The Toothache" present of the "grim mischief-making chiel." There is no mistaking the nature of the pain under which the



THE GLOBE TAVERN, DUMFRIES.

victim is writhing, nor can there be any doubt of its intensity. The "venom'd stang" is plainly shooting his "tortured gums along;" and, though with clenched hand he strives to bear the racking agony in silence, if not with serenity, yet surely "the notes of discord squeal," or will full soon, from that open mouth. This figure, which is life-size, was one of Mr. Anderson's first productions in stone. It has been purchased by Mr. Wise, of Malton, Yorkshire. Our Engraving is from a photograph of the figure by Mr. Thomson, of Perth.



THE PROCESSION AT DUMFRIES: TRIPLE ARCH IN THE HIGH-STREET.

PILLOW-LACE WORKING IN BEDFORDSHIRE.

In pleasant parts of Bedfordshire, Kent, and other southern counties, agreeable pictures are formed by the lacemakers in gardens, at cottage doors, and in neat apartments, where, although the furniture is homely, the cleanness of everything and the tasteful display of flowers in their season give a bright and cheerful aspect to the place.

There are few hand-wrought fabrics which look more beautiful than the delicate and cunningly-wrought lace, which was the pride of our ancestors of both sexes, and which seemed to have reached its greatest state of perfection in the reign of Charles I., when marvellous prices were paid for this elegant personal decoration. Portions of lace of this date, of fine design and wonderful execution, are still preserved in many families, and handed down as heirlooms from one generation to another. When looking at the intricate patterns of both old and modern lace, we have been puzzled to know by what magic it had been produced, and were glad to have the opportunity, in autumn last, of witnessing the process.

The pillow-lace is so called in consequence of being made on a pillow, or cushion, in the manner shown in the Engraving. These cushions are generally of rich and harmonious colours, and form a foil to the "greenery" which is generally near. The neat dresses of the lacemakers, old and young, and the fanciful designs and ornaments on the bobbins, are also pleasant to the eye.

On the pillow, which is stuffed with straw and raised to a convenient height on a wooden frame, the pattern of the lace is pounced through parchment, in the same way as the card-sheets formerly so much used for stencilling rooms. This pattern is generally about the third of a yard long, and on the quality of the design the beauty of the lace depends. The thread used is of remarkable fineness and strength. This material is wound in proper quantities by a simple machine on the upper part of fifty or sixty bobbins, which are about the thickness and length of uncut blacklead pencils. At the end opposite to that on which the thread is wound are rings strung with glass beads of various colours, and in some instances old silver coins and other simple keepsakes. These matters are needed to give weight to the bobbins, and to cause them to be moved with ease and precision. Great fancy is shown in the fitting of these lace-making tools. The bobbins used by one old lady had belonged to her grandmother, and were probably as old as the reign of Queen Anne. Some of these were elaborately carved, turned, and decorated with silver and gold. Some were of ivory: one was the gift of a "dear Robert" long since buried. Each of the numerous bobbins seemed to have attached to it some cherished memory of the past.

The bobbins being properly charged with thread, the ends are joined and fixed to the top of the cushion in the centre of the upper part of the parchment pattern. Here is also fixed a case thickly stuck with very small pins, which, as the work goes on, are placed in the interstices of the pattern cut in the parchment. Round the pins, when rightly fixed, the thread is thrown and woven together by the bobbins, which are moved by both hands with remarkable quickness.

Although hand-lace weaving does not, after the pattern is pre-

pared, require much artistic or mental ability, it needs great care, patience, and much practice to follow up the pattern, and leave in the proper places the different degrees of thickness of thread. The process is very slow; and, during upwards of an hour

out until the ship is left dry for examination or repair in a sort of pit, always damp, and in winter soon dark. In tideless seas a graving-dock must be emptied by the slow and expensive process of pumping. These difficulties and expenses are very much diminished, and in



PILLOW-LACE WORKING IN BEDFORDSHIRE.

that we watched the progress of a worker, not more than three-quarters of an inch in length and an inch in breadth was completed. It would take about four days' close work to complete one yard in length. The sum paid for this is about 1s. 8d. a yard, and the thread has to be paid for out of it.

In the country a number of those who practice lace-making do so as a means of occupying spare time, and do not depend on it for a living, the young girls having in view the purchase of a new frock or bonnet. In those districts, however, where lace-working is made a trade of by large numbers, children are put to it at the early age of five years; and, as is the case with most other departments of labour which can be soon learnt by young persons, the prices have declined. Thirty or forty years ago a young girl could earn a shilling a day by this employment; a similar person will now, with difficulty, earn fourpence a day; and we are told that, notwithstanding the extraordinary demand which the present fashion of the ladies' dresses has caused for this material, and although the price of thread has increased, wages have not improved. The pillow-lace has a rich and artistic appearance and texture which is not to be equalled by other means; but the imitation is cheap, looks well at a distance, and is in progress of improvement, so that, in all probability, the operation of lacemaking will, like the spinning-wheel and other matters once so familiar, soon become a thing of the past.

THE NEW THAMES GRAVING-DOCKS

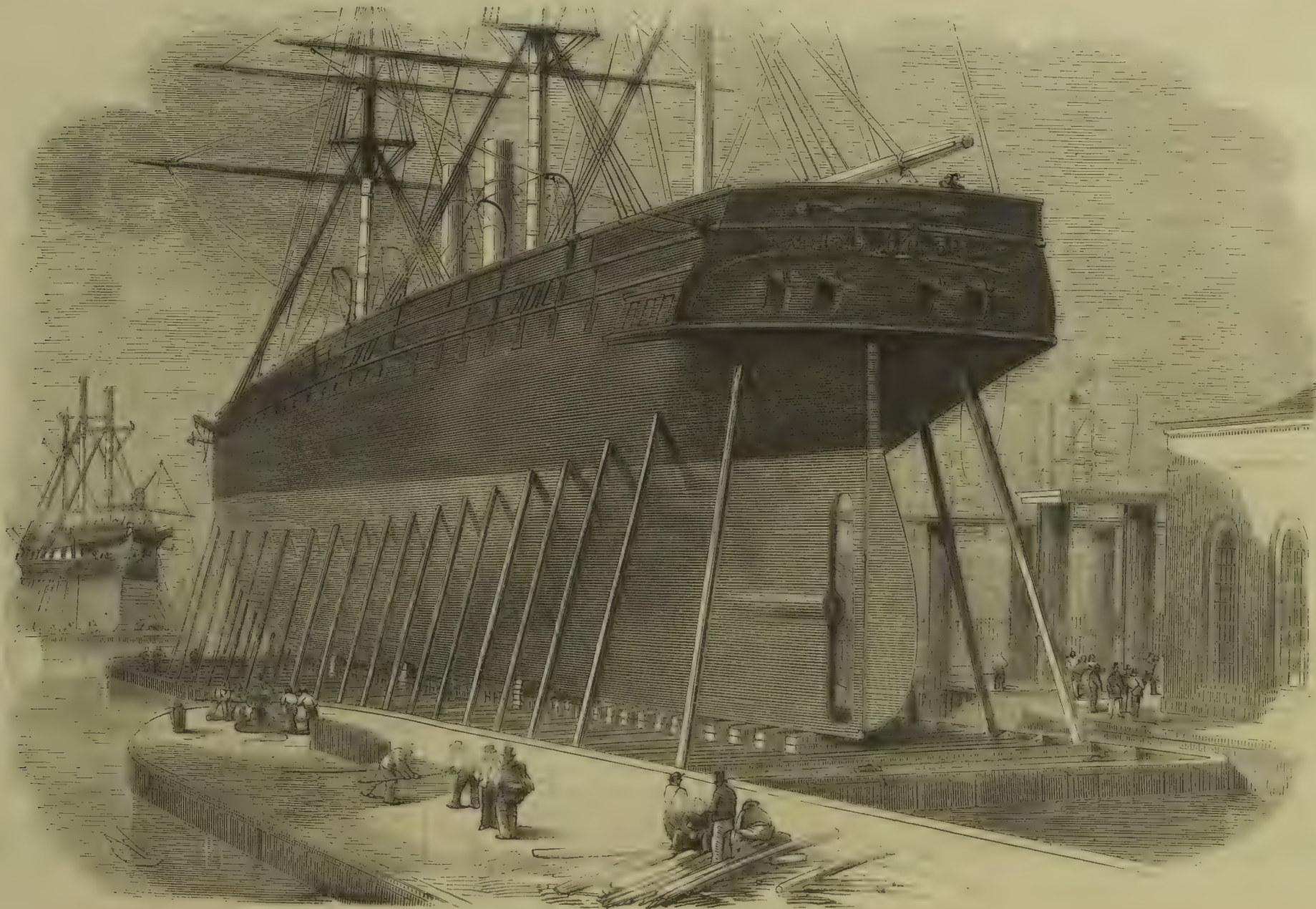
Our Illustration gives another View of these Docks, of which we gave an Engraving on the 25th of December, with letter-press, in which there were some inaccuracies. These docks have recently been constructed—near Blackwall, with a water communication through the Victoria Docks—by a company incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand pounds. The shareholders include the most distinguished members of the Institute of Civil Engineers; amongst others, Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., Chairman of the Board of Directors; Messrs. J. Locke, M.P.; G. P. Bidder, John Hawkshaw, Thomas Hawkesley, John Fowler, George Robert Stephens, George Berkeley, and Mr. Edwin Clark, the engineer, under whose patents and designs the whole works have been carried out.

Under the old plan of graving, careening, or repairing docks, it is necessary to excavate each dock to a depth sufficient to float the largest ship intended to be repaired, and to construct at the entrance of each dock a flood-gate, or pair of gates, to keep the water out.

For ships of the size now in common use the depth of a repairing-dock must be about twenty-four feet; causing a heavy expense for excavation, and retaining-walls of masonry, independently of the cost of the tidal gates.

An entry into docks of this construction is effected at, or soon before or after, high water. The gate is then closed; and at low water, on a tidal sea, the water is allowed to run out until the ship is left dry for examination or repair in a sort of pit, always damp, and in winter soon dark. In tideless seas a graving-dock must be emptied by the slow and expensive process of pumping.

These difficulties and expenses are very much diminished, and in



HYDRAULIC LIFT, AT THE NEW GRAVING-DOCKS, NEAR BLACKWALL.

some instances entirely removed, by the plans adopted in the new Thames Graving-Docks.

Twenty-four acres of land, purchased by the company from the North Woolwich Land Company, are distributed, besides wharfage room, into a narrow water-channel, about thirty feet deep, in which the Hydraulic Lift is erected—an open shallow basin, and eight separate shallow graving or repairing docks, where the shipwrights will set up their sheds and shops.

The Hydraulic Lift consists of two parallel rows of sixteen cast-iron columns, each five feet in diameter and sixty feet in length, sunk into the ground, under the water, about twelve feet. These columns are twenty feet apart in each row, and the clear space between the two rows is sixty feet.

Each column contains a hydraulic press ten inches in diameter, and of twenty-five feet stroke, the top of the press being at the ordinary level of the water. The ram of each press carries a small crosshead, from which are suspended, by means of descending rods, two wrought-iron girders sixty feet in length, which extend entirely across the dock to the corresponding column and press on the opposite side. There is thus a series of thirty-two suspended girders, extending entirely across the dock, and, when the presses are lowered, lying at the bottom of the dock, in twenty-eight feet of water; they form, in fact, a large wrought-iron gridiron, which, by means of the presses, may, with a vessel upon it, be raised out of water or lowered at pleasure. The vessel to be docked is not raised directly upon the gridiron, but upon a wrought-iron pontoon, proportioned to the size of the ship to be docked. This pontoon is first placed on the gridiron, and sunk with it to the bottom of the water. Then the ship is brought between the columns and over the pontoon, and a fifty-horse engine working the hydraulic presses raises the gridiron, the pontoon, and the vessel altogether, until they are clear of the water. At this stage of the proceedings the pontoon empties itself of water through valves provided for the purpose; the valves are then closed, and the gridiron being again lowered to the bottom, the pontoon, with the vessel seated upon it, is left afloat on the surface. The shoring of the vessel (a work of difficulty and cost under the old plan) is accomplished by large movable frames or sliding wedges, which, while under water, are drawn into close contact with the vessel, so that she sits on a huge timber cradle without possibility of being strained.

In about forty minutes a vessel drawing eighteen or twenty feet of water is left afloat on a shallow pontoon, drawing only four or five feet, and may be taken into one of the eight shallow docks, where convenient workshops, with tools and shelter for the men, will be provided for working, close up to the bulwarks of the vessel.

The sixteen columns of the lift give a working length of more than three hundred feet; and, as the pontoons may safely overhang twenty feet at each extremity, this lift will accommodate vessels of three hundred and fifty feet in length. Perfect horizontality while lifting is secured by arranging the presses in three independent groups. These in each group are all connected together, so that perfect uniformity of pressure is secured as regards the individual presses in each group, while the three groups themselves are so arranged that their three centres of action form a tripod support, upon which the vessel and pontoon are seated; and any point of the tripod may be raised or lowered independently of the other two.

The ship, the *Antelope*, in our illustration, weighed (with coals, iron ballast, and the pontoon) nearly 1800 tons.

By this process one of our largest vessels, the *Himalaya*, may be here completely docked in two hours, while from eight to ten ordinary vessels may be raised, examined, and launched again, per day.

The floating pontoon has incomparable advantages over the old pit-dock in light, air, and dryness. The men can work more hours in winter, paint dries more quickly, and there are no inconveniences from damp, dark walls.

The general advantages of this new system may be summed up under the following heads:—

1. Repairing-docks on Mr. Clark's plan may be constructed on tideless seas or rivers without the necessity for pumping them dry.
2. Heavy expenses in excavation and retaining-walls may be saved.
3. A given water-space will accommodate a great number of ships.
4. An important economy in the time for laying a ship dry is obtained.

The power of laying a ship dry, and, after examination, setting her afloat again within two or three hours, is of the greatest value, because the greater number of ships to be examined under Lloyd's rules require repairs which are quite insignificant; while in the old docks twenty-four hours at least must be employed in docking a ship, whether the repairs required are important, or merely the nailing on of a sheet of copper, or driving in a little oakum to stop an insignificant leak.

These docks have been constructed under the sole direction, and from the original plan, of Mr. Edwin Clark, who was Mr. Robert Stephenson's resident engineer during the erection of the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges, which were each raised into position by precisely similar hydraulic machinery.

Our Engraving represents a vessel, which has been raised on the pontoon, in the course of being warped into one of the docks of the establishment for the purpose of repair.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF RIPON.

THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON, Earl of Ripon, in the county of York, and Viscount Goderich, of Nocton, in the county of Lincoln, formerly a leading politician and statesman, whose death occurred at his residence, Putney Heath, on the 28th ult., was the younger son of Thomas, second Lord Grantham, by his wife, Mary Jomima, second daughter and coheir of Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke. He was brother of the present Earl de Grey, K.G., and was born in London on the 30th of October, 1782. He was educated at Sunbury, at Harrow, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode in 1801, and where he graduated M.A. in the following year. His Lordship (then the Hon. Mr. Robinson) commenced his public life, in 1804, as Private Secretary to his relative, the late Lord Hardwicke, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He quitted Ireland when that noblemen was recalled, upon the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806; and he came into Parliament for the first time, upon the dissolution which took place in the autumn of that year, as member for Carlisle. In the summer of 1808 he accompanied Lord Pembroke upon a special mission to Vienna. In the spring of the same year Mr. Robinson accepted the place of Under Secretary for the Colonies offered to him by Lord Castlereagh, and held it until Lord Castlereagh quitted office. Mr. Robinson, on the accession of the Earl of Liverpool to the Premiership, was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In 1818 he became President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy; in 1823 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was created Viscount Goderich, the 28th of April, 1827, and, on the death of Mr. Canning, he was, in the October of that year, requested by George IV. to conduct the Administration as Premier; but his Lordship held his high post for a few months only. In 1830 Lord Goderich again returned to office as head of the Colonial Department, and there remained till 1833, in the April of which year he was advanced to the Earldom of Ripon. In 1841 he was President of the Board of Trade, and subsequently of the Board of Control; and he retired from official life on the breaking-up of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, in 1846. The noble Earl married, on the 1st of September, 1844, the Lady Sarah Louisa Albion Hobart, only daughter of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire, whose landed property he eventually inherited. By that lady, who survives him, his Lordship has left an only surviving child, George Frederick Samuel, Viscount Goderich, now second Earl of Ripon, who was born in 1827, and who married, in 1851, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner, and has an only child, Frederick Oliver, now Viscount Goderich, born in 1852.

The Rev. Canon Chesshyre died at Canterbury on Tuesday, after a lengthened period of extreme suffering.

Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS, one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court, died on Tuesday night. The learned Judge was struck with apoplexy on Monday, immediately after quitting the Bench, and he never afterwards rallied.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 19' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer Corrected.	Therm. at 5 a.m.	Therm. at 1 p.m.	Therm. at 5 p.m.	Maximum at 10 a.m.	Minimum at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Force in Miles.	
Jan. 26	29.820	41.6	41.0	77	3	37.0	SW. WSW.	4.02	0.77
" 27	29.829	41.3	41.2	83	8	37.3	SW. WSW.	4.03	0.12
" 28	29.860	42.8	42.4	88	4	40.1	SW.	1.50	0.06
" 29	29.864	46.4	42.9	88	10	46.4	SW. WSW.	4.03	0.03
" 30	29.481	46.1	37.1	81	6	42.5	SW.	2.81	0.00
" 31	29.611	37.7	30.3	77	4	38.6	SW. WSW.	2.71	1.02
Feb. 1	29.612	4.6	32.5	75	7	15.8	SW. WSW.	3.11	0.00

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE HIGHFIELD-HOUSE OBSERVATORY DURING 1880.

MONTH.	Greatest Heat.	Greatest Cold.	Range of Temperature.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Maximum Heat.	Mean Minimum Cold.	Adopted Mean Temperature.
Jan. . . .	54.0	22.8	31.2	11.9	43.3	31.4	37.5
Feb. . . .	51.0	20.5	30.5	14.4	42.7	29.3	35.2
March . . .	60.5	16.5	44.0	21.0	53.7	32.7	42.2
April . . .	79.0	23.0	56.0	20.4	66.6	36.2	46.0
May . . .	84.0	30.9	53.1	20.9	63.3	42.4	52.5
June . . .	92.2	39.5	52.7	26.3	78.0	51.7	64.4
July . . .	86.8	38.8	48.0	24.3	73.1	48.8	60.6
Aug. . . .	80.5	39.8	40.7	23.5	74.4	50.9	62.0
Sept. . . .	85.0	37.9	47.1	19.1	68.2	49.1	58.6
Oct. . . .	69.5	32.2	37.3	15.4	57.5	42.1	49.4
Nov. . . .	54.5	19.2	35.3	12.2	46.3	34.1	39.9
Dec. . . .	54.0	24.8	29.2	9.4	43.9	34.5	39.6
Year . . .	92.2	13.2	79.0	18.2	58.4	40.2	49.0

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of Miss Ann Andrews, late of Speenhamland, Berks, who died in December last, has been proved. The executors are J. H. Padbury, of Speenhamland, and J. W. Hall, of Bilston, gentlemen. She bequeaths to the Archbishop of Armagh and Dublin £1000 for the poor clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland resident in Ireland, and £900 for widows and children of the same clergy. To the Society for Officers' Widows and Orphans of the Army and Navy, £900; to the Society for Relief of Poor Country Clergymen of the Church of England (instituted 1793), £900; to the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy (for apprenticing children of necessitous clergymen), £300; to the Incorporated Society for Building Churches and Chapels, £300; to the Berkshire Hospital, £180; to the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, Davenport, £200; to the Newbury Dispensary, £200; to the Widows' Almshouses, Speenhamland, £270, to be invested for the benefit of the inmates; to the Vicar of Speen and Churchwardens of St. Mary, Speenhamland, £200, to increase incumbent's stipend; to the executors, £135, to be applied in apprenticing ten poor boys; and £700 to be funded, the interest expended in weekly payments in maintaining two poor persons of Speenhamland, male or female—the bequests to charities to be free of duty.—To the Scotch Episcopal Church:—The late Sir Thomas Ramsay, Bart., of Banff, has bequeathed the following annuities, viz., £200 a year towards the endowment of the Bishopric of St. Andrew; £500 a year to the Incumbency at Aylth; £200 a year to the Episcopal School at Aylth; and the following legacies:—To the Church Society, £100; to the Episcopal Fund, £100. He has also left a sum of £500 to be expended as a memorial of the late Lady Ramsay, which will be employed in enlarging the chapel of the church at Aylth.—To the Scotch Free Church:—The late Miss Barclay, of Edinburgh, has left by will a number of bequests to the Free Church, the most important of which are the following:—£10,000 to build a place of worship in the new town of Edinburgh, with power to the trustees to invest the amount until it shall be doubled, so as to build and endow the church; and £16,000 for educational purposes—chiefly, if not wholly, for the benefit of ministers' families.

An American paper says:—"Charles Sumner, we much fear, will never stir the Senate of the nation again with his eloquence. It is stated that Paris physicians, who have been consulted in his case, agree in the opinion that he will never recover from the effect of the injuries from which he has been suffering for the last two years."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The long-talked-of Austrian Loan for £6,000,000 has been announced this week by Messrs. Rothschilds. The subscription price is £50 for every £100 stock, at 5 per cent per annum. The first amount, £20, will be required on the 15th inst.; the second, of £20, on the 15th of April; the third, of £20, on the 15th of July; the fourth, of £10, on the 15th of September; and the fifth, of £10, on the 14th of October. The actual amount in cash asked for is only £4,800,000; nevertheless, the loan—although there will be a sinking fund of 1 per cent—has not been favourably received. As yet, the amount of subscriptions is small, and the transactions in the Scrip have been trifling, at 2 dis. to 1 prem. The public debt of Austria is estimated at £200,000,000, with an annual revenue of about £28,000,000, and the last loan contracted here in a Five per Cent Stock was in 1852, at 90.

In the early part of the week, arising from the near approach of the 4th of the month, and the payment of £1,020,000 on the Victoria Railway Loan, contracted on the 7th ult., there was an improved demand for money, and the rates of discount in Lombard-street were a shade higher. Since then, however, the inquiry has fallen off, and the current rate for the best short commercial paper is 2½ per cent. The supply of money in the hands of the large discount houses is still extensive.

Rather large supplies of bullion have come to hand—viz., £25,000 from New York; £550,000 from Australia; nearly £200,000 from the West Indies, &c.; and about £200,000 in silver from the Continent. Several parcels of gold out of the recent arrivals from Australia have been sent abroad, but the bulk of the remainder has gone into the Bank of England. The amount in bullion taken out by the present packet to India and China is £195,828. We learn that £568,000 in gold has been recently shipped from Australia to this country.

The appearance of the new Austrian Loan has produced some nervousness in the market for Home Securities, and prices have shown a drooping tendency. The Unfunded Debt has, likewise, shown less firmness than in the previous week.

The London Discount Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent for the past half year. The National Discount Company have declared the same amount. The North British Australasian have announced 6½ per cent; and the Australian Agricultural a distribution of £1 per share.

English Stocks were very inactive on Monday, and prices were rather drooping.—The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 96½ and 95½; Consols, for Money, 95½ and 94½; the New Three per Cents, 96½ and 95½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79½; Long Annuities, 1880, 130½; Ditto, 1880, 150½; Ditto, 1885, 181½; India Debentures, 99½ and 99; Ditto Bonds, 26s. and 25s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 37s. prem.; India Stock was flat, at 22½. Very little change took place in the quotations on Tuesday, when Bank Stock marked 227½; the Reduced Three per Cents realised 95½ 96; Consols, for Money, 96½ and 95½; New Three per Cents, 96 and 95½; Consols, for Account, 96½; Long Annuities, 1885, 181½; India Debentures, 99½ to 99½; India Bonds, 22s. to 26s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 37s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 18s. 4d. On Wednesday very few transactions took place, and prices showed signs of weakness.—The Reduced were done at 96½ and 95½; Consols, 96½ and 95½; New Three per Cents, 96½ and 95½; Long Annuities, 1880, 130½; Ditto, 1880, 150½; India Debentures, 99½ and 99; India Bonds, 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 37s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 18s. 4d. On Thursday the market was flat, notwithstanding that the contents of the Queen's Speech were considered satisfactory.—Consols, for Money, were done at 95½ and 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 96½ and 95½; Bank Stock was 229 and 227½; Exchequer Bills were 34s. to 37s. prem.

The comparative inactivity in Consols, arising from the announcement of the new loan for Austria, has been followed by a heavy market for Foreign Stocks. The fall in prices, however, has been chiefly confined to Russian, Sardinian, and Austrian Securities, the latter of which—Five per Cents—have been quoted as low as 76½ and 75½; Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 102½; Ditto, 1880 and 1885, 101½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1880, 94½; Chilean Six per Cents, 104; Danish Five per Cents, 104½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 71; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84½; Spanish Three per Cents, New Deferred, 90½; Turkish Six per Cents, 90½; Ditto New Loan, 70; Turkish Four per Cents, 186½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 102.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent, as follows:—Agra and United Service, 68½; Australasia, 91½; Bank of Egypt, 20½; London and County, 29½; London Joint Stock, 92½ ex div.; London and Westminster, 48 ex div.; Oriental, 39½; Ottoman, 20½; Provincial of Ireland, 69½; Union of Australia, 54; Union of London, 23½; and Western Bank of London, 31 ex div.

The Miscellaneous Market has been by no means active:—Australian

Agricultural Shares have marked 35½; British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph, C. 13½; Canada Land, 116; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 113½; New South Wales Government Five per Cents, 186½ to 187½, 109½; Crystal Palace, 13½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 106½; London General Omnibus, 12½; National Discount, 4½; North British Australasian, 4½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 83½; Road Sea and India Telegraph, 8½; Scottish Australasian Investment, 137½; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 51; London Docks, 91; and St. Katharine, 91½.

On the whole, a fair average business has been passing in the Railway Share Market, and prices have ruled steady. The dividend upon the Great Northern original shares will be £6 2s. 6d. Upon other lines the dividends may be considered good, taking in account the state of commercial affairs during the greater portion of 1878. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Abercrombie, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 62½; Blythe and Tyne, 32; Bristol and Exeter, 95½; Caledonian, 60½; Eastern Counties, 62; East Lancashire, 94½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 86½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 30; Great Northern, B Stock, 133; Great Western, 55½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½; London and Blackwall, 63½; Ditto, New, 63½; London and Brighton, 103½; London and North-Western, 95½; London and South-Western, 95½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37½; Midland, 102½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 76½; North British, 62½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 93½; Ditto—Leeds, 45½; Ditto—York, 73½; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 27½; South Devon, 38; South Wales, 74; West Cornwall, 62.

LIKE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Midland—Bradford, 99½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 133½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 120½; Great Western Four per Cent, 86½; Ditto Five per Cent, 99; Norfolk Debenture Four per Cent Shares, 9½; North-Eastern—York II and S Purchase, 9½ ex div.; Stockton and Darlington C Six per Cent, 32½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Buffalo and Lake Huron, 7; Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich, Six per Cent Bonds, June 1, 1874, 80; East Indian, 103; Ditto—Jubbulpore, 58; Geelong and Melbourne, 103; Grand Trunk of Canada, 33½ ex int.; Ditto; Seven per Cent Preference, 1867, 60½; Great Indian Peninsula, 102½ ex int.; Great Western of Canada, 103; Ditto, New, 82; Madras, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 18; Ditto, Five per Cent, 20; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 41; Scinde, New, 10.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5; Lombardo-Venetian, 9; Ditto, New, 61; Namur and Liege, Six per Cent Preference, 20½; Paris and Lyons, 33½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 31.—The supply of all kinds of English wheat on offer here to-day was very moderate. Good and fine samples changed hands steadily, at full prices; but low and cheap parcels moved off slowly, at late rates. There was a slow inquiry for foreign wheat; nevertheless the quotations were well supported. Fine barley moved off freely, at full prices; but inferior qualities of foreign were dull, and rather cheaper. The malt trade was heavy, at the late decline in value. We had a moderate inquiry for oats, on former terms; and beans advanced 1s. per quarter. Peas were quite as dear as last week, and four sold at late rates.

Feb. 2.—For most kinds of produce there was a fair, but by no means active, inquiry. In prices generally we have no change to report.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 44s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 44s.; rye, 36s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 21s. to 26s.; distilling do., 28s. to 32s.; bullock do., 32s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Lincolnshire malt, 32s. to 46s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 52s.; Kingston and Wars, 56s. to 68s.; Cheshire, 67s. to 69s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 31s.; vetch and tuck, black, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 24s.; tick beans, 37s. to 38s.; grey peas, 37s. to 38s.; mangel, 40s. to 42s.; white, 38s. to 40s.; boilers, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 36s. to 40s.; country marks, 32s. to 31s. per 250 lb.; American, 19s. to 20s. per barrel; French, 22s. to 24s. per sack.

Seeds.—Canary has such a slow inquiry, on earlier terms. Clover seed is quite as dear as last week. Spring tares have an upward tendency. In cakes very little doing.

Livestock.—English breeding, 5s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 58s. to 60s.; hemped, 48s. to 39s. per quarter; cornfunder, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; ditto white, 12s. to 14s.; rye, 10s. to 12s. per bushel; English rape seed, 6s. to 7s. per quarter. Linseed cake, English, 23 1/2 to 25 1/2; ditto, foreign, 23 1/2 to 25 1/2; rape cake, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2; per ton; canary, 62s. to 67s. per quarter; red clover seed, 6s. to 8s.; daisy, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 5d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 7d.; barley, 33s. 5d.; oats, 21s. 10d.; rye, 32s. 6d.; beans, 40s. 8d.; peas, 41s. 11d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 10d.; barley, 32s. 6d.; oats, 21s. 8d.; rye, 31s. 0d.; beans, 41s. 0d.; peas, 42s. 7d.

English Grain and last Week.—Wheat, 121,937; barley, 69,613; oats, 14,521; rye, 60; beans, 4470; peas, 1403 quarters.

Tra.—Our market rules very firm for all kinds of tea, and common sound congou has changed hands at 13d. per pound.

Sugar.—Crystallised sorts have been in good supply, and sales have progressed slowly, at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. less money. In the value of other kinds very little change has taken place and the demand may be considered somewhat active. Foreign sugars, about, have commanded previous rates. The refined market is very quiet, at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per cwt. for brown lump. In wet lumps and pieces only a limited business is afoot.

Coffee.—Only moderate quantities have been offered this week, and they have nearly all been disposed of, at full current prices, at a fall of 1s. per cwt.

Other.—Our market continues flat, but without leading to any quotable change in value. Mid. white Bengal has sold at 8s. to 8s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Fine qualities of butter have changed hands at full prices, but inferior parcels have declined in value 1s. to 2s. per cwt. In Bacon very little is doing, at about previous rates. Lard is quite as dear as last week, but other provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand has become less active, and F.Y.C. on the spot has sold at 5s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.

Oil.—Lined oil is scarce, and held at £29 15s. per ton, on the spot. Most other oils rule about stationary. Spirits of turpentine, 39s. to 40s.; rough ditto, 10s. 9d. per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is steady, and proof Demerara is selling at 2s. 2d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits support last week's currency.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; clover ditto, 23 1/2 to 25; and straw, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2 per load. A dull trade.

Coal.—Hasting's Hartley, 14s. 6d.; Holywell, 14s. 9d.; Wylam, 13s. 6d.; Eden, 16s. 3d.; Haswell, 17s. 9d.; Helton, 17s. 9d.; Stewarts, 17s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 17s.; Kellow, 17s.; Tees, 17s. 9d. per ton.

Hops.—New hops are in fair request, at full prices; but all other kinds are very dull.

Wool.—Sales progress slowly, but we have no chance to notice in the quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies are reasonably good, and a fair business is doing, at from 4s. to 11s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 3).—The show of business in this market was very moderate, and somewhat deficient in quality. For most kinds we saw a fair demand, and Monday's prices were well supported. With sheep, we were mainly supplied; and the market trade was firm, at full quotations. There was a good demand for calves—the supply of which was limited—at a further improvement in value of 2d. per 8 lbs. The top fat cow was 40s. 6d. per 8 lbs. This and other cows changed hands slowly, at 18s. rates. Per 8 lbs. the calf:—Common and inferior, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 1d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scotch, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; oxen and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime common sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scotch, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 6d.; large hops, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 3d.; suckling calves, 17s. to 18s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 17s. to 21s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 100; cows, 22

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Dress Circle, 4s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper dress, 6d. Monday and Tuesday. **THE GIPSY GIRL OF MADRID.** with ROSE IN THE CIRCLE, and the Wondrous Fantomine of HARBURG BARON MUNCHHAUSEN. Stage Manager, Mr. P. Phillips.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week Saturday, February 12th.—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children Sixpence. Saturday open at Ten. Tenth Winter Concert at Half-past Two. Admission, Half-a-crown; Children, One Shilling. Sunday, open from Half-past One till Sunset to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets. The Crystal Palace Art Union Works on view, and Subscriptions received in the Sheffield Court.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Patron, H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT. Entirely new and Historical Lecture, illustrating the Beauties of Day a BEGIRAR S OPERA; the vocal gems will be sung by Miss Rodon, Mr. Thorpe Peed, and Mr. Lancelotti. Every Evening except Wednesday—The Opera; Wednesday at Three o'clock. Important Novelty—The Italian Salamander, Signor Buono Core, Working in the midst of Flames. Dissolving Views of Don Quixote. Lecture on Chemistry. Natural Philosophy, Moule's Photogenic Light, Music, &c. &c. Madrigals, &c., by the St. George's Choir. Managing Director, R. J. LONGSTON, Esq.

A DELAIDE ROOMS, Lowther Arcade, Strand. OHIO MINSTRELS. Every Evening at Eight. Matchless Harmony, Delightful Music, &c. Fun combined, render this entertainment the most popular in London. Grand Morning Performance every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is Open Every Evening (including Saturday) at Eight; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the plan at the EGYPTIAN HALL, every day from Eleven to Five, without any extra charge, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT. **THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE,** in their Original Entertainment entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at BISHOP STORTFORD, Feb. 7; HERTFORD, 8; ST. ALBANS, 9; WATFORD, 10; BUCKINGHAM, 11.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—New Addition. The Count de Montemont, from a photograph by Meill and G. Meill; the King and Queen of Greece; the King and Queen of Hanover; the King of England, from Richard III. to Queen Victoria. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL at the ST. JAMES'S HALL Every Night (Saturday excepted), in their Comic and Musical PATCHWORK—the most brilliant and varied entertainment of the day. The wonderful "Living Photograph" of Mr. Sims Reeves at each representation. Morning Performances on Tuesdays and Saturdays at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

THE SIXTH EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY is NOW OPEN, at the GALLERY of the SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street. Daily from Ten till Five.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS will READ at ST. MARTIN'S HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at Eight o'clock, his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRAIL from PICKWICK. The drama will be open at Seven. Stalls (numbered and reserved), 4s.; Centre Area and Balconies, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Tickets at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, long-acre.

BARNUM THREE alternate SATURDAY EVENINGS at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Saturday, February 12th; Sunday, February 20th; and Saturday, March 12th.—The continued application for tickets to Mr. BARNUM'S Entertainment "A MONKEY KING AND A PRINCE" has been so great, that the management of the above arrangement. Open at Seven, commence at Eight. Carriages a Quarter to Ten. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Body of Hall and Gallery, 1s. Places secured without extra charge at Chappell's, Mitchell's, Cramer and Beale's, Julien's, Keith's, 48, Chesapeake, and the Hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Owing to the great success of these Concerts, they will be continued every Monday Evening until further notice. Monday, February 14, a Mendelssohn Night, to include the most popular works of this great composer.

MENDELSSOHN NIGHT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL on Monday Evening, February 14, on which occasion the Programme will include the most popular works, both vocal and instrumental, of this great Composer.

M. WIENIAWSKI, the great Violinist, for One Night only; and Madame ANNA BISHOP'S second appearance, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEBRUARY 7th, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. For full particulars see Programme.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP and M. WIENIAWSKI, the great Violinist (for one night only, previous to his departure for the Continent), on MONDAY next, Feb. 7, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL; also, Miss Poole, Miss Kemble, Miss Correll, Miss Behrens, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Hamden, Herr Mengis, Hammon, Herr Egon, Miss Stoll, &c. &c. &c. Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at the Hall, 23, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Chesapeake; Cramer and Co.'s, and Hammond's, Regent-street; and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Conductor, M. Benedict. Professor W. S. Bennett's MAY QUEEN on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 9, at Eight o'clock. Mr. Sims Reeves will appear for the first time in London; together with Miss Stubbach, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Bentley. The Band and Choir will number 40 performers.—Tickets, 2s., 6d., and 3s.; Balcony Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Second Row, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d. each, are now on sale at the principal Musicshops; and St. James's Hall Ticket-office, 23, Piccadilly, W.

MUSICAL UNION SOIREES, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAYS, March 8, 22, and April 5. Subscription, One Guinea. Subscribers of 1888 wishing to retain their reserved places are requested to notify the same at their earliest convenience. Parties of four can secure a sofa, and front place in the balcony may also be obtained for the same price. The Records of 1888 have been sent to members of the Musical Union. For further particulars and plan of the Hall, inquire of Cran and Co., Chappell and Co., Olivier, Bond-street; and by letter, addressed to J. ELLA, Director.

HERR WIMHELM GANZ'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Saturday, February 19, under the immediate patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge. Vocalists—Miss Louisa Vinning, Miss Stubbach, Miss Kemble, and Miss Pinell; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Bentley, and Signor Lorenzo. Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Herr Wilhelm Ganz; Violin, M. Remsky (solo violinist for her Majesty); Tenor, Herr Goffeld; Violoncello, Signor Matti. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. To commence at Eight o'clock.—Sofa stalls, 7s.; balcony, 5s.; area, 3s.; gallery, 1s. which may be obtained of Herr Wilhelm Ganz, 37, Golden-square; at the Hall; at Olivier's, 19, Old Bond-street; and of the principal Musicshops.

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T H E B U R N S C E N T E N A R Y .



FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The project of the directors of the Crystal Palace for celebrating with due solemnity the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the great Scottish poet met with a hearty response. At an unusually early hour the interior of the palace presented all the crowd and bustle of a fair, the illusion being further strengthened by the stalls with which the nave was lined, and all of which offered for sale appropriate little souvenirs of the poet. On one, of a literary character, might be had a complete edition of his works; and on another neat little busts, in parian, of Burns. Mr. Hayes, the superintendent of the Fine Arts department, had extemporised immediately under the great orchestra a handsome "Court of the Poets," all the decorations of which had more or less reference to the business of the day. The court took the form of a semicircular architectural screen of classical design, supported by pillars in coloured marbles, and surmounted by an elaborate cornice, upon which rested, at regular intervals, well-executed busts of the poets from whom Burns might have been supposed to have received some of his early inspiration, or who were contemporary with him. Burns' bust, of heroic proportions, and having a column and a pedestal to itself, occupied a distinguished central position in front of the court. This bust, the work of Mr. Calder Marshall, was much admired, and was strikingly like the well-known Nasmyth portrait, which is admitted to be the most correct likeness of the poet extant. In the wall of the court were a great number of little panels framed and glazed, and within them were arranged such relics as the enterprise of the directors of the company, aided by the kindness of contributors, had enabled them to bring together. There was the Nasmyth portrait itself, bearing on its front intrinsic evidence of its fidelity. There was also another portrait, known as the Taylor portrait. In some of the panels were pages from Burns' account-book, in which the gains of his earlier works were carefully summed up. This was the poet's ledger. In another frame was, precious preserved, the rough draft of one of his ballads, and it told of the facility with

which he composed, there being only two words—short words—altered in five verses. There was, too, the old desk upon which he had written during the whole of his life, and there was Burns' commission in the service of his Sovereign as an exciseman. Under a panel satisfactory evidence was given of the exactness with which his gauging accounts were kept. In one case were two locks of hair, one light brown, taken from the ploughman's head in youth; the

the affecting one written by him on his death bed, were from the repositories of the late James Burnes, Esq., Provost of Montrose, the head of the poet's kin. This gentleman was the only son of James Burnes, writer (solicitor), in Montrose, the poet's friend and cousin german, to whom the letters were addressed, and who was the only son of James Burnes, Town Councillor of Montrose (1752), the eldest of the three sons, James, Robert, and William (the poet's

father), of Robert Burnes, who "welcomed ruin" for the Stuarts with the Earl Marischal, in 1715. Provost Burnes was also the father of Sir Alexander and Lieutenant Charles Burnes, who fell at Cabul in 1841; and the grandfather of the gallant Lieutenant George Holmes Burnes, who lately met his death at Lucknow rather than abandon the child he had rescued, as described in Raikes' account of the revolt. The whole of these relics were objects of intense curiosity, being surrounded by thousands of persons during the day.

At twelve o'clock precisely the great organ pealed forth a strain of appropriate music, and a curtain being suddenly let fall, the whole of the poet's court and its contents were at once disclosed to the company. A loud cheer resounded through the building, and immediately the boys' band of the Caledonian Asylum played an inspiring Scotch air. From that moment until two o'clock, when the regular concert began, the sound of national airs might be heard in every corner. In the concert a Mr. Mac Davitt made a creditable first appearance, and Misses Dolby, Lizzy Stuart, Ransford, and Mme. Poma were enthusiastically applauded in their ballads. Miss Stuart wore an elegant tartan dress, and the compliment was fully appreciated by the audience.

At the close of the first portion of the concert Mr. Phelps read the prize poem, which we gave entire in our last publication. The day's proceedings were concluded with the National Anthem.

THE CITIZEN BANQUET IN THE CORN EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH

In Edinburgh there were, as we stated last week, four great demonstrations, viz.—in the Corn Exchange, in the Music Hall, in



ROOM IN THE GLOBE TAVERN, DUMFRIES, USED BY BURNS.

other, silver grey, the contribution of "Jean Armour," when near the close of her earthly pilgrimage. There was also a large picture, by Stewart Watson, "The Inauguration of Robert Burns as Poet Laureate of the Lodge Canongate, Kilwinning, Edinburgh, 1787."

The large picture by Stewart Watson, a hydrometer case, a sword-cane, with some letters (including that from the poet's father and

the Queen-street Hall, and in Dunedin Hall; besides which numerous smaller meetings by clubs, masonic lodges, and other bodies, took place throughout the city.

The Citizen Banquet in the Corn Exchange were enabled, through the courtesy of Mr. W. F. Vallance, of Argyle-square, Edinburgh, to illustrate in our pages. This festival, under the auspices of the Total Abstinence Society, came off with great *éclat*. The decorations of the Exchange were tasteful and brilliant, and an assembly not far short of 3000 persons of all ages, sizes, and conditions of life, mustered to do honour to the memory of Scotia's bard. Mr. Duncan McLaren presided, and in the course of his speech he said that he had no doubt whatever that if, by some extraordinary event, the writings of Burns were to be all burnt, they could be reproduced from the memories of the people of Scotland. He believed that, next to the spirit that was infused into this country at the time of the Covenants (to whom we can never be sufficiently grateful), he thought that to Burns we are more indebted than to any other single individual for cherishing, and preserving, and increasing that intense patriotism and love of country and love of liberty that characterise Scotchmen, not only in their own country, but in any other country in the world to which it may be their fortune to go. Eloquent addresses were also delivered by the Lord Provost, Mr. Thomas Knox, the Rev. Alexander Wallace, of Glasgow, and others.

A SKETCH IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF Ayr.

On page 144 we have engraved a View of the Scenery surrounding the Birth-place of Burns, taken from a field on the south side of the Doon; and the following description of the scene (itself a picture), from the "Highland Note Book" of Mr. Carruthers, will form a suitable pendant to our Engraving:—

"The drop-scene of a theatre, in which towers and temples, stream and tree, rock and sky, are grouped together in elaborate negligence for pictorial effect, is scarcely more complete in all its parts than is the landscape surrounding the cottage in which Burns was born. Within the space of a few hundred yards are situated the clay-built hut in which, amid the stormy blasts of January, he was ushered into existence; the ruins of Alloway Kirk; the grave of Burns' excellent father; the well "where Mungo's mither hang'd hersel;" the cairn "where hunters fand the murdered bairn;" the wooded backs and braes of Doon; the "Brig of Doon," with its one beetling arch, which Tam o' Shanter just crossed in time; the little thatched school-house at Alloway Mill, where Burns learned to read and rejoice over the history of Hannibal and Sir William Wallace; and, crowning all, the hills of Carrick, and the splendid monument erected on the banks of the stream to the memory of the poet. Here are materials for a magnificent picture."

[We annex some particulars of a few of the principal centenary festivals held in honour of Burns, the account of which had not reached us at the time of our going to press last week.]

At Ayr the celebrations were most hearty. Not a few of the merchants kept half-holiday, several schoolmasters extending the same privilege to their pupils. The most important meeting was that held under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society, at the Royal Hotel. Mr. McKinnon, President of the Society, occupied the chair; and Messrs. Jopp and Thomson were the croupiers. The bill of fare included, among a number of favourite Scotch dishes, the veritable haggis. Among the speakers were the Provost, Professor Geddes, and the Dean of the Guild. A number of Burns' songs were sung, and the band of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders played occasionally during the evening. In Old Aberdeen the centenary was celebrated by a ball in the Town-house.

The centenary festival was celebrated at Ayr, as was to be expected, from its close proximity to the poet's birth-place, with great enthusiasm. Early in the forenoon the brethren of the "mystic tie" assembled in their various lodge-rooms, and at twelve o'clock they all marched to the general rendezvous—the Academy-square—where they were marshalled in processional order. They then marched up High-street, with bands of music, and displaying banners and other Masonic insignia, to the Old Church, where Brother Francis Rae, of Wallace-town Church, conducted the services. The large church was nearly filled by an attentive congregation, who listened devoutly to the solemn services. On dismissal the procession re-formed, and walked up High-street to the cottage (uncovering as they passed) and monument. The cottage was tastefully decorated with evergreens; as was the entrance to the Monument Inn. The masonic body were admitted to the monument grounds, where brother the Rev. W. Buchanan delivered a long and eloquent speech on the genius and character of our great national poet. The procession returned by Greenfield-avenue and Race-course-road, passing by the dwelling of the nieces of the poet, the Misses Begg, where they again uncovered on passing. They then marched round Wellington-square, down Sandgate-street, New Bridge-street, and thence to their several lodge-rooms. A few of the trades joined the procession, and among these we observed the slaters, plumbers, and brassfounders. Some of them carried little models of implements connected with their various crafts. In the evening there were large and enthusiastic gatherings of the admirers of the bard at the cottage, presided over by the Rev. P. H. Waddell, Girvan. A *souirée* took place in the Assembly Room, presided over by the Rev. William Buchanan. This large hall was filled to overflowing, nearly 500 of both sexes being present. The Rev. Messrs. Pollok, of Glasgow, and Mr. Monkland, of Garmore, took part in the proceedings. The masonic party dined in the Corn-Exchange Hall—the Rev. Mr. Thompson presiding, and the Rev. Francis Rae being one of the speakers. This also was a large meeting. In the theatre a large meeting was held, presided over by Colonel Shaw. At four o'clock p.m. about 250 gentlemen sat down to dinner in the large hall of the County Buildings—Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, in the chair; Professor Aytoun, croupier, delivered the oration on Burns.

Burns lent its rill to the great river of homage to the genius of Burns, which flowed through the length and breadth of the civilised world on Tuesday week. The most interesting of the three or four meetings held here was one of a semi-private nature, which took place at Aston Hall, and which originated, not with Scotchmen, but with Englishmen. Towards eight o'clock, some forty-five or fifty gentlemen, only some half-dozen of whom were Scotch, sat down to an excellent supper in the fine old room in which the Queen lunched last year. The chairman was Mr. Samuel Timmins, and the vice-chairman was Mr. Ross. Mr. Timmins proposed the toasts of the evening in a very effective manner.

At Dundee the centenary was commemorated by a dinner at the house of Mr. William Waddell, the Victoria Inn, which was attended by about 100 persons, chiefly North Britons. Mr. John Holliday occupied the chair, and Mr. J. B. Robertson was croupier. The toast of the evening, "The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns," was proposed by the Rev. J. Clelland, in eloquent speech. During the evening recitations were given, songs were sung, and the company spent a most agreeable evening.

The Burns demonstration in Bury was held at the Theatre Royal, when Mr. Wardaugh, the proprietor, delivered a very eloquent address on the life and character of the poet, which was listened to with marked attention by a crowded house, and much applauded. "Auld Lang Syne" was then sung by the whole strength of the company, the audience joining in the chorus.

Active steps were taken at Carlisle to do homage to the Scottish poet. Owing to the impossibility to obtain a room capable of accommodating an aggregate assembly, there were two entertainments. The principal meeting was held in the Coffee House, and comprised the Mayor (R. Ferguson, Esq.) and his brother (J. C. Ferguson), W. H. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.; several members of the Corporation, and about 250 tradesmen and working men. The proceedings were highly enthusiastic. The other entertainment was provided at the Lion and Lamb by the members of the Albert Club, and was attended by several of the leading members of the Town Council, and influential gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood.

The banquet at Cheltenham took place in the Queen's Hotel, which had been specially decorated for the occasion—national banners, evergreens, and artificial flowers being placed at intervals of space throughout the department. Sir Alexander Ramsay, M.P., presided. After the toast of the evening had been drunk, A. M'Donnell, Esq., proposed the health of the sons of Robert Burns, who reside at Cheltenham. "Probably (said Mr. M'Donnell, in conclusion) most of you present know them, and I can inform those who do not that more estimable, high-minded, and in some respects chivalrous gentlemen, or better members of society, do not exist. I can congratulate Cheltenham in having them as permanent residents, and have great pleasure in proposing 'The health of Colonel William Nicol Burns and Lieutenant-Colonel Glencairn Burns, and may they enjoy long life, good health, and happiness.' The toast was drunk most cordially, and was followed by the song—"Here's a Health to Them that's Awa."

At Derby about 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner at the King's Head Hotel. Among the dishes provided was Scotch haggis, made specially for the occasion at Edinburgh. Mr. Bruce Campbell, of Nottingham, was the chairman; and Dr. Legge, of Leicester, the vice-chairman. Many eloquent speeches were delivered—the principal speakers being the Chairman, Mr. Glen, Dr. Spencer, S. Hall, and Dr. Robertson. At the conclusion of the festive meeting a bowl was sent round the room for subscriptions in aid of the Misses Begg, and the appeal was most liberally responded to.—The same evening a public tea party was held in the Mechanics' Hall in honour of the Centenary, at which 800 persons were present.

The centenary was celebrated in the city of Dublin by two public festivals. The larger and more important one was held at the Ancient Concert Rooms. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Mr.

Alexander Parker officiating as vice-chairman. A number of the relics of Burns was exhibited. About 120 gentlemen also celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns by dining together at Jude's Royal Hotel, Grafton-street. The chair was filled by Walter Irvine, Esq., of Hawick, Roxburghshire; Wm. Keatings Clay, Esq., occupied the vice chair.

At Dundee, the centenary was celebrated by all the Masonic Lodges in the various public halls and hotels; but the great demonstration took place in the Corn Exchange, where nearly 2000 persons were present. The Rev. George Gilliland was the principal speaker.

Several celebrations took place in honour of Burns at Greenock, the Provost presiding over the banquet of the Burns Club.

At Montrose a banquet was held in the Guildhall; Mr. A. Burnes, a near relative of the poet, occupying the chair. Baillie Savage, Dr. Ross, and Mr. Thomson of the Academy, officiated as croupiers; whilst Provost Napier, Mr. Alexander Smart the poet, and other influential citizens, occupied prominent positions at the festive board. The total abstainers also had a celebration; while the Masonic bodies walked in procession; and the public works were stopped at twelve o'clock.

The Burns centenary was celebrated in NOTTINGHAM by the giving of an appropriate lecture by Dr. Charles Mackay at the Mechanics' Hall to a crowded auditory—the subject being "The Popular and National Songs of Scotland, and more particularly the writings of Allan Ramsay and Robert Burns." The lecturer in an interesting and eloquent manner elucidated his subject, evincing fine discrimination in the selection of quotations and perfect taste in reciting them. The plaudits of the large audience were loud and long.

About seventy gentlemen sat down to a dinner at the Red Lion Inn, Oldham, to celebrate the Burns Centenary. Mr. Councillor Boyd occupied chair, and Mr. Councillor Rye the vice chair. During the evening a number of Burns' songs were sung. Mr. Kerr produced an unpublished letter of Burns, which was handed round the room for inspection. The proceedings terminated by all the company singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Thirteen or fourteen meetings were held at Paisley in celebration of the centenary. The Provost presided over a banquet in the Exchange Rooms, attended by about 250 gentlemen.

The Burns centenary was celebrated in various places and forms in PERTH. The largest meeting was in the City Hall, which was beautifully decorated. While the repast was going on the band of the Perthshire Rifles played national airs, &c., in fine style, and throughout the evening contributed much to the enjoyment of the company. Mr. J. Kettles, Bridgend, occupied the chair.

THE LETTER OF BURNS TO JAMES CLARKE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In your Paper of January 22 you give an account of a characteristic letter of our national poet Burns. The history of the said letter is not correct, and it has occurred to me that it is proper to put you and the public right in this matter.

The original letter was long in the possession of the late Alexander Macdonald, Esq., of her Majesty's General Register House, Edinburgh, before it appeared in print. He was a most enthusiastic antiquary and collector, and the museum and library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland owe much to his industry and intelligence. A number of years ago he had a few fac-similes of the letter lithographed, which he presented to his brother members of the Society of Antiquaries, and a few of his other friends. The original letter he bequeathed to his friend, Mr. James Hay, merchant, Leith, who has had it in his possession since Mr. Macdonald's death, which happened in Dec., 1850. I inclose you one of the "fac-simile" letters.

The letter said to be the original by your correspondent F. B., in the possession of the Dumfriesshire lady, must be one of the lithographed copies, similar to the one I now send for your inspection, and, if it is held up to the light, the water-mark of the paper will evince the fact, because the firm of "Cowan and Sons," paper-makers, impressed on the paper, was not in existence when Burns wrote his last letter.

HENRY SANDERSON, Bridge-street, Musselburgh.

[The water-mark on the lithographed copy obligingly forwarded to us by our correspondent bears another proof still more striking that it is not the original letter—its date being 1844.]

ALLEGED RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN NORWAY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

January 31, 1859. ALTHOUGH your columns may probably be rather crowded this week, I must ask you, as a matter of justice, to insert the following short statement in reference to the alleged case of religious persecution in Norway:—

The facts of the case are as follows:—In August, 1857, Madame S—, the mistress of a Protestant infant school in Christiania, became a Roman Catholic, and was entered as such by Mr. Lichtb in a private register of the members of his congregation. Madame S— inquired of him whether she was bound to announce her conversion to the authorities. His reply was that she was free to do so or not, as she pleased; but that it was not necessary, for that the object was to lead the children of whom she had the charge to Jesus. Madame S— did not announce her conversion; and, with the express sanction of Mr. Lichtb, she retained, for seven months after her entrance into the Church of Rome, an office, the condition of her holding which was a belief in and a profession of the faith of the National Church. It was not until Easter, 1858, that, with great reluctance and after much evasion, she admitted to the authorities of the institution that she had become a Roman Catholic. Her name was not inscribed by Mr. Lichtb on the official list of the members of his congregation sent in by him at the ensuing Christmas; although, as I said before, she was included in his private register, and had been in full communion with the Roman Catholic Church for some months previously; nor, unless circumstances had led to an inquiry being instituted, is there any reason for supposing that her conversion would have been made public at all.

This was what so much excited public feeling in Norway, and evoked a determination on the part of the authorities to deal with the case strictly, and to mark Mr. Lichtb as having, for the purposes of "secret proselytism," intentionally violated a law which laid upon him no obligation inconsistent with Christian duty.

At his public examination Mr. Lichtb defended himself by saying that his reason for not having included Madame S— in his official return was that she had not made the personal declaration to her parish priest, which is necessary before any one can legally cease to be a member of the Established Church. But, as your readers will have seen, it was by Mr. Lichtb's express sanction that she withheld this declaration. Your Correspondent, "A Looker-on," asks, What was Mr. Lichtb to do? The answer is obvious. He should not have encouraged Madame S— to hold office in a Protestant establishment for months after she had been received into full communion with the Roman Catholic Church, and then he would have been in no difficulty as to whether he should or should not include her in his official list. It is quite true, as your Correspondent observes, that "the law had him;" and very justly so, since he was attempting to evade its operation in a purely indifferent matter, where obedience would have involved no conscientious scruples.

I myself was resident in Christiania during the whole time when these events were in progress; but I never should have thought if my business to mention them publicly unless attention had been called to the subject by the statements which have appeared in some of our newspapers. But now that the matter has been brought before the English public I will no longer hesitate to take up my pen in defence of a country for whose institutions and people I entertain a warm regard.

As a proof of the good feeling of the Norwegians towards ourselves, I may add that the members of the English congregation in Christiania have the use of a public building for their worship, and are allowed to inter their dead in the Norwegian churchyards, using our own burial service; and, after a residence of two years in that country, I believe I may say with certainty that these privileges are not merely a formal permission accorded by the Government, but that they carry with them the full concurrence of the body of Norwegian clergy and laity.

R. P.

[We cannot insert any more letters on this subject.]

CORRECTION OF COMPASS ERRORS.—A new instrument for ascertaining and correcting the local errors to which compasses are peculiarly liable on board iron steam-ships, which has just been invented by Mr. Robert Barclay Pinhey, a chief officer in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, is now on view in the Captains' Room at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange. The instrument is in a box similar to those used for chronometers, hung on jimbals, and over the top is a dumb card (similar to Friend's Pelorus) and an equatorial (or sun) dial, which, by means of a graduated arc at the side, can be adjusted to the latitude of the place. The observer, with a watch set to the apparent time, or time of the ship, causes the shadow of the dial to fall on the part of the instrument representing the time. Immediately this is done one portion of the cross is in the direction of the true meridian of the place, and consequently all true bearing can be ascertained at once—all magnetic bearings, by applying the known variation for the place of observation. The instrument may be used in any part of the ship, the only adjustment required being to put the lubber line towards the ship's head; then, by placing the dumb card to correspond with the meridian, or the magnetic meridian, as may be desired, the difference between its indication and that of the compasses on board will be the errors for which allowances must be made. Mr. Pinhey's invention has already received the strongest approbation of nautical men who have examined it.

Sir James Watt, of Abney Hall, Cheadle, has offered a donation of £500 towards the erection of an Independent Chapel at Cheadle, on the condition that a sum of money of equal amount shall be raised by the inhabitants of the village and its immediate neighbourhood.

THE CAMPANA MUSEUM, ROME.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In our Paper of last week we gave a description of the renowned Museum formed by the Marquis Campana, with an Engraving of the Grand Gallery of Ancient Terra-cottas attached to the Monte di Pietà. A single glance will show the extent and importance of this unique portion of the collection, which contains a series of the rarest and most beautiful works of ancient plastic art, in single figures and groups, in vases, lamps, ornaments, bas-reliefs, and the various objects to which the art was applicable. So highly did the noble owner of the museum value these treasures that they form the subject of two magnificent volumes in folio, with engravings and typography of extraordinary beauty, which he published some years ago. This work does not, however, extend to more than one hundred of the bas-reliefs, which form only one of the branches included in the section of terra-cottas—confessedly the finest in the world. We have the testimony of the highest art-authorities to this effect, and, amongst others, that of Signor Carlo Bonucci, the director of the excavations at Herculaneum, who writes thus to the Marquis Campana:—"Your collection of Greek and Roman terra-cottas has not its equal in Europe." M. Schnetz, Director of the Imperial Academy of France, declares that the friends and distinguished persons with whom he had visited the museum were overwhelmed with admiration at the number and value of the bronzes, terra cottas, antique glass, and Etruscan jewellery that they beheld. Dr. Braun, who, with Mr. Gibson, the sculptor, was commissioned by the English Government in 1854 to examine and report on the contents of the museum, with a view to its being purchased for this country, estimated the mercantile value of the collection of terra-cottas alone at £11,000; since which time this and the other classes in the collection have been increased by acquisitions which have nearly doubled the value of the museum.

Although the general effect of the terra-cotta gallery is extremely grand, our admiration will be increased when we come to examine in detail the rare and beautiful works which it contains. The bassi-relievi are especially interesting. From the three hundred and thirteen mythological, historical, and allegorical subjects which cover the walls of this gallery, the one selected for our Engraving on page 124 is exceedingly elegant in design. It represents a Victory between two lesser figures supporting baskets of fruit and flowers, with running borders of tasteful pattern above and below. It is impossible not to be struck with the extreme elegance and simplicity of the design of this beautiful fragment of antiquity, which may have formed part of the decoration of some distinguished person's tomb. Besides the bas-reliefs, the collection of terra-cottas boasts a splendid variety of statues (life size), busts, Hermes, divinities, votive figures, antefixes, ornamental portions of Greek and Roman architecture, sarcophagi, urns, recumbent figures from Etrurian tombs, many with inscriptions, and some even with traces of colour; and vases of a character wholly different from those of ordinary form, and which might be termed fantastic, from the manner in which figures of animals, heads of horses, chimæras, griffins, and ornaments of every possible fancy, are combined with capricious prodigality in the decoration of those vases, usually of large size.

It has been suggested—and the hint thrown out is worthy of consideration—that the best means of enabling the English public to form a proper estimate of the value of the collection would be to enter into an arrangement with the Roman Government and the administrators of the Marquis's property to permit the contents of the several galleries and rooms comprehended under the title of the Campana Museum to be removed to England and placed in the Grand Exhibition of 1861, of course under a sufficient guarantee against loss or damage to the objects. The sum for this purpose would not require to be very large, and might, we imagine, be easily raised by subscription. It is expected—should the project be carried out, and this splendid collection of art-treasures be once seen and appreciated by the cognoscenti and archaeological amateurs of England—that it will never be suffered to be carried out of the country; for, even if the Government should decline to purchase it, the wealth of individuals will secure for private collections the best and most valuable objects in the museum. But the great object for whose attainment we hope to see the energies of the nation roused is the preservation of this magnificent museum for England in its entirety. The skill and learning displayed in the chronological and historical arrangement of the various objects in each class and subdivision of the collection render it no less valuable to the art-student than to the seeker after general knowledge. The classic scholar and numismatologist will here find an unequalled series of Roman medals in gold and silver, as well as a rare and numerous collection of bronze medallions—all veritable illustrations of historical persons and events. The curious in the early art of painting may gratify their curiosity by studying the choice specimens of the works of the old masters, from Giotto and Cimabue to Perugino, and downwards from Raphael and the celebrated Italian painters to the revival of the art with Michael Angelo. The art-workman may here saturate his mind with the pure and classic forms presented to him in the innumerable objects of Greek, Roman, and Etrurian origin, in marble, bronze, glass, gold, engraved gems, and cameos, as well as in the vast variety of terra-cottas, and specimens of ancient plastic art. To all the collection of articles of domestic and common use amongst the living myriads of those great nations of antiquity above whose tombs the tide of time has rolled for hundreds of centuries must be deeply interesting. It is, however, only by actual inspection of these treasures that any approximation to a proper estimate of their magnitude and importance can be formed; for, as was truly observed by Mr. Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, "in the presence of these prodigies of art we feel lost in admiration, and cannot help envying their fortunate possessor."

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer, non-commissioned officer, farrier, and private of her Majesty's 8th Hussars, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon them by Major-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., commanding the Central India Field Force, in accordance with the rules laid down in her Majesty's warrant instituting the same, on account of an act of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:—5th Hussars:—Captain (now Brevet-Major) Clement Walker Henegaze, Sergeant Joseph Ward, Farrier George Hollis, and Private John Pearson, selected for the Victoria Cross by their companions in the gallant charge made by a squadron of the regiment at Gwalior, on the 17th of June, 1858, when, supported by a division of the Bombay Horse Artillery, and her Majesty's 95th Regiment, they routed the enemy, who were advancing against Brigadier Smith's position, charged through the rebel camp into two of the enemy's batteries, capturing and bringing into their camp two guns, under a heavy and converging fire from the fort and town. The Queen has also signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer and seaman of her Majesty's navy, who have been recommended to her Majesty for that decoration for their gallantry whilst serving in the Naval Brigade in India under the orders of the late Captain William Peel, K.C.B., viz.:—Naval Brigade: Lieutenant (now Commander) Thomas James Young; William Hall, A.B. Date of act of bravery, Nov. 16, 1857. Lieutenant (now Commander) Young, late gunnery officer of her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, and William Hall, captain of the foretop of that vessel, were recommended by the late Captain Peel for the Victoria Cross, for their gallant conduct at a 24-pounder gun, brought up to the angle of the Shah Nujiff, at Lucknow, on the 15th of November, 1857.

EARLY RAILWAYS.—The first completed railway in the United Kingdom for general traffic may be taken to be the Liverpool and Manchester line,—constructed by a company incorporated in 1825 by Act of 7 Geo. 4, c. xlix., and since, as well as the Grand Junction, amalgamated with the London and North Western Company's lines. Its opening in September, 1825, is memorable no less as the earliest developed example of British enterprise in this direction, than from its attendant fatality in the loss of one of our most distinguished statesmen, whose official position as Vice-President of the Board of Trade brought him in contact with the means of his destruction. The second railway in the United Kingdom, and the first in Ireland, was the Dublin and Kingstown line, opened in 1834, and now in the hands and under the management of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, in conjunction with their own more recent line.—*Moore's Handbook of Railway Law.*

The artesian well which workmen have been for a length of time boring at Ostend on the seashore, and only four yards above high-water mark, has at length given an abundance of water. At a depth of 180 feet the stream rose, and the inhabitants, who have for many years past bitterly complained of the want of good drinkable water, will now have an abundant supply.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(See the Large Print presented gratis with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the present week.)

THE popular notion of the House of Lords, in its character as a meeting together of our hereditary legislators, is that it is a very dull, staid, and formal assembly, with none of the vivacity, movement, and impressiveness of the House of Commons. Such an idea is quite erroneous. Although in the Lower House there is, unless a first-class debater is speaking, always a rabbit-like running in and out of all the doors by idle—or, perhaps, it would be more courteous to say comparatively unemployed—members, and too often an overbearing hum of conversation; yet, on the whole, order is more strictly preserved in the House of Commons than in the House of Peers. The arrangements of the Lower House are more formal and precise; and when the members are seated in silent attention nothing can be more fixed, rigid, and angular than the disposition of the individuals collected together. Besides this, the Speaker is the recognised organ of order; his duty is detective as well as executive, and from his dictation there is no appeal. In the Upper House, on the other hand, the Peers claim to themselves as a body the right of preserving order; the Lord Chancellor, or the Peer who presides, having no special or official right to call on any one to observe the usual formalities and decorum of debate or demeanour; and the consequence is that the noisiest proceeding is that which takes place when the object is to restore quiet and check irregularity, as every one present may, if he likes, vociferate the technical word "order," and give his opinion on the vexed point without check or hindrance from any accredited officer of the House. Again, the fittings and furniture of the Peers' Chamber are of a more drawing-room and library description than the precise benches of the Commons. The ordinary seats of the former, although ranged with convenient regularity, are larger, better backed, and more comfortably stuffed, and their bright crimson colour adds to their rich and cozy appearance. Then the three or four ottomans, which are parliamentarily called woolacks, and which are situated between the table and the throne, are very inviting to a lounge; and, in truth, the roominess and full accommodation afforded by the size of the House give ample opportunities to their Lordships generally to indulge in all sorts of attitudes, of which they do not hesitate to avail themselves. The right accorded to Privy Counsellors and certain distinguished individuals, as well as to the sons of Peers, to stand on the steps of the throne (no one is allowed to stand in the House of Commons except behind the Speaker's chair), tends to break the formality which might be expected to prevail, and causes the floor of the House to be generally full of unconstrained groups; while the robes of the Bishops, and, above all, the gay dresses of the ladies, who are allowed to gather in the galleries, and even at the bar, give the whole scene much more of a *laissez-faire* appearance than might be generally supposed to exist in this assemblage of "grave and reverend signiors." As, on nine evenings out of ten, their Lordships do not have matter to occupy them for a sitting longer than from five o'clock until the dinner hour, and as even so great a prolongation is often owing to the impromptu starting of topics by volunteers, or unattached Peers, there is by no means an overwhelming aspect of care or business among them; and on most evenings the attendance is scanty, and the proceedings next to nothing. All the field-days are known beforehand, and duly prepared for, their Lordships liking to have at least ten days' notice of a full-dress debate. Then it is that the scene which presents itself partakes of the nature of the large picture which we give to our readers with this week's Number of our Journal.

From this illustration may be gathered a very good idea of the kind of sight which may be seen in the House of Lords on an evening when some topic of interest is to be discussed; and let it be understood that on such occasions you are sure to hear some of the best speakers who are to be found among our public men. A debate in the Lords differs a good deal from one in the Commons. In the latter, sitting as the House does four nights a week for many hours, there is always a wilderness of talk which is of no account, and the good and attractive speaking may be looked for as the plums in the pudding. In the Lords, on the other hand, an adjourned debate does not occur once in two or three years, and a sitting after twelve o'clock is a rarity. The consequence is that the lesser divinities have few opportunities of intervening between the *dii majores*; and speeches of weight, either in themselves or owing to the personal or political position of the peers who deliver them, follow each other in steady succession. The audiences on these occasions are understood to expect an entertainment which lasts about as long, and has as few dull points, as an opera of the first rank; and their Lordships, to a very considerable extent, do their best to gratify the expectation. In the picture before us it will not be difficult to recognise on the right hand, or Ministerial side, on the seats usually occupied by them, portraits of the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Hardinge, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Colchester, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, &c. The Duke of Cambridge is conspicuous in a standing position in front of the woolack; the Archbishop of Canterbury is noticeable among the Bishops by wearing a wig, a garniture for the head which has fallen into entire desuetude among the episcopal body—the Bishop of Rochester being the last to lay it aside. Even the Archbishop only dons it when he puts on his official costume. The situation occupied by the Lord Chancellor in this House is far less dignified than that of the Speaker of the House of Commons. His Lordship's seat is lower than even the front benches of the rest of the Chamber; and, as his particular woolack is large enough to contain several persons, it often happens that one or two Peers, or even more, may seat themselves beside him—a liberty which no one can possibly take with the Speaker of the House of Commons. On the left, or Opposition side of the picture, the exigencies of perspective prevent justice being done to the whole body of ex-Ministers, who occupy the bench immediately in front of the table. The well-known face of Lord Granville is, however, observable, and the luxuriant "chevelure" of the Duke of Argyll is easily to be recognised. On the bench immediately behind his Grace may be seen Lord Wodehouse; and by a skilful touch of the artist, who has taken the liberty of putting them out of their usual places for the purpose, the countenances of the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Aberdeen are plainly to be discerned. A careful examination of the details of the picture will enable any one familiar with the persons of those Peers who are in the habit of attending the meetings of the Upper Chamber with any regularity to identify a great many others; while a glance is sufficient to show the fidelity with which the appurtenances and general features of the House are depicted.

The number of visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week was as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 4544; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 3635. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 645; one students' evening, Wednesday, 191—total, 9015.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. G., Sutton Mill.—They shall have attention.
R. E.—Do you refer to the East or West-end Chess Club? The address of the latter is 20, King-street, St. James's-street. Proficiency in the game is not at all an indispensable qualification for membership.
W. T. G.—You have described the position incorrectly, the White King being in check at starting.
J. D., of Carmarthen.—Not, but very, very much below our standard.
C. M. M.—Nos. 4 and 5 are a great advance on your former efforts.
J. J. B., of Liverpool.—The position is defective; but if the White Pawn at K R 4th were omitted, the situation might form a pretty enigma. If we mistake not the White Rook might also be discarded advantageously.
A. N.—Certainly not. The diagram is quite right, as are the conditions of mate. Play the Rook first to Q's square; if the Black King moves to his own square, you play Rook to K B's square, mating next step, at K B's 8th; if the Black King at his first move go to Q's square, you play R to Q K's square, mating next step at Q K's 8th. Very simple, you see, when explained.
A MEMBER OF THE SLIGO CHESS CLUB.—1. The work mentioned will, we believe, be ready in a few weeks. 2. The solution required was given in our last.
H. W., Blackfriars.—They are both too simple.
OXFORDSHIRE.—The club which has recently obtained the victory over the Hull players is the Cambridge University Chess Club. We doubt if the old Town Club at Cambridge is now in existence.
M. D.—Duly received. Many thanks.
A YOUNG BEGINNER.—Procure the "Chess Player's Handbook," or some other treatise on the openings, and study them systematically.
R. S., Malmes.—The variation on our Solution of Problem 763 which you now send is different to that previously forwarded, but it is equally untenable. How can you have overlooked the manifest mate, after Black plays 2. Kt to K B's 4th, of 3. R to Q B's 4th, 4. Q to Q B's 4th (ch), and 5. Q to Q K's 5th—mate? With regard to Problem No. 777, if Black were to play as you propose, 1. P to Q B's 5th, he would be mated in three more moves! A LEARNER.—Checking the adversary's King does not invalidate his privilege of Castling; but a player cannot castle after his King has been moved. We have answered the same question a score times lately.
* The answers to innumerable correspondents are deferred from want of space.

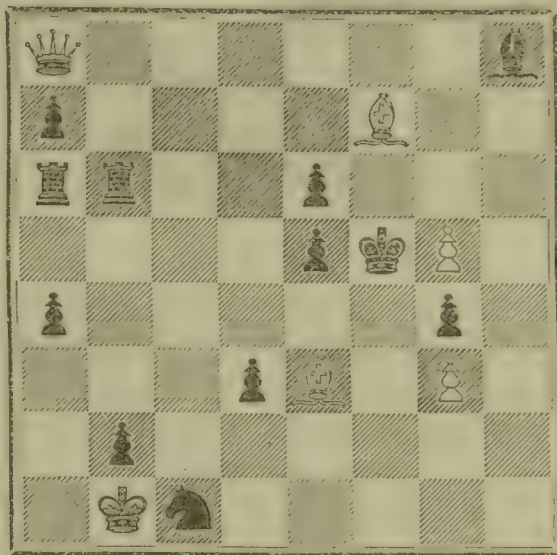
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 779.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 5th	Q to K B 2nd (a)	(b) 1. Q takes Q	P to Q K's 5th (ch) (c)
2. Q to K Kt 5th	Q takes Q (best)	3. K takes Q R P	Anything
3. R to Q B 6th	Any move	4. Mate.	
4. Kt mates			
(a) 1.	Kt to K B 4th (b)	(c) 2.	B to B's 4th (ch)
2. B to Q B 6th	K moves	3. K to R's 4th	Anything
3. Q takes Q	Anything	4. Mate.	
4. Mate.			

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 780.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th	K to K 5th or Q 5th, or (a)	2. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to K 4th
(a) 1.	K to Q 3rd, or (b)	3. Q to K B 4th—Mate	
2. Q to Q B 3rd	Any move	(b) 1.	Q to K R 4th
3. Q mates		2. Q to K B 4th—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 781.

By Two CAMBRIDGE GRADUATES.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in five moves.

CONTINUATION OF THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MORPHY AND ANDERSSSEN.

GAME VII.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	14. Q takes Kt	Q takes B
2. P takes P	Q takes P	15. B to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 4th	16. Kt to Kt 5th	K R to Q sq
4. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to Q Kt 4th	B to Q B sq
5. P takes P	Q takes P (ch)	18. K R to K sq	P to Q R 4th
6. K B to K 2nd	K B to Q Kt 5th	19. Q to K 7th	Q takes Q
7. K Kt to K B 3rd	B takes Q Kt (ch)	20. K R takes Q	Kt to Q 4th
8. P takes B	Q takes P (ch)	21. B takes K R P (ch)	Kt to R sq
9. Q B to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 4th	22. K R takes K B P	Kt to Q B 6th
10. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	23. Q R to K sq	Kt takes Q R P
11. Castles	K Kt to K B 3rd	24. K R to K B 4th	Q R to Q R 3rd
12. Q B to K B 4th	Castles	25. B to Q 3rd	
13. Q B takes Q B P	Q Kt to Q 5th		And Black resigns.

GAME VIII.

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q R 3rd	P to K 4th	26. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	Q takes Q
2. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	27. Kt takes Q	Q R takes R
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	28. B takes R	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P takes P	K Kt takes P	29. B to Q B 3rd	R to Q R 7th
5. P to K 3rd	K B to K 3rd	30. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 4th
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	31. K to K B sq	B to Q sq
7. K B to K 2nd	Castles	32. K to K sq	B to K 2nd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt takes Q Kt	33. R to Q Kt sq	P to K R 3rd
9. P takes Kt	P to K 5th	34. Kt to K 5th	P to Q B 4th
10. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th	35. P takes P	B takes P
11. P to K B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	36. R to Q Kt 5th	Kt takes K P
12. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th	37. R takes B	Kt to K Kt 7th (ch)
13. K B to his sq	Q to K R 3rd		
14. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	38. K to K 2nd	P to K 6th
15. P to Q 5th	K B to Q B 2nd	39. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
16. K B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	40. R to Q 5th	K to B 2nd
17. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	41. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 2nd
18. P takes P (in passing)	Q R P takes P	42. P to K R 4th	P takes B
19. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K R to K sq	43. R takes Q P	R to Q R 5th
20. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	44. K to B 2nd	Kt takes K B P
21. K B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	45. P takes Kt	R takes P
22. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 4th	46. R to Q 4th	R takes R
23. K R to Q B sq	Q R to Q R 3rd	47. Kt takes R	K to B 3rd
24. P to Q R 4th	K R to Q R sq	48. P to K 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
25. P takes Q Kt P	Q takes Q Kt P	49. K to K 5th	K to K 4th
		50. Kt to K B 3rd (ch)	K to B 3rd

And the game was abandoned as drawn.

GAME IX.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	10. K Kt to Q B 7 (ch)	K to K B 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	11. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	K Kt to K B 3rd
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	12. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q 5th
4. Kt takes P	P to K 3rd	13. Q Kt takes K Kt	P to Q 4th
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	(dis. ch)	
6. Q B to K B 4th	P to K 4th	14. B takes P (ch)	K to K Kt 3rd
7. Q B to K 3rd	P to K B 4th	15. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K takes Kt
8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 5th	16. P takes P	Kt takes Q B P (ch)
9. Q Kt to Q 5th	P takes B	17. K to K 2nd	

And Black surrendered.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a letter from M. de Lamartine, in which he delivers an opinion that "the peoples of Spanish and Portuguese America are the nobility of the New World; their principle of life is honour and not money." Lastly, he declares that, were he a younger man, he would fight for the independence of the Spanish and Portuguese on the American continent.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A statue is to be raised to the late Mr. Wedgwood, the reviver of pottery.

The mortal remains of the Earl of Ripon were removed on Tuesday from Putney Heath to Nocton, Lincolnshire, for interment.

Colonel Sir Henry Knight Storks, K.C.B., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Gladstone as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., has been appointed Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War Office, vice Sir H. Storks.

It is generally stated that the English Navy will be augmented to the extent of three thousand men.

The first meeting of the Fox Club this year will take place at Brooks's, on Saturday next, the 12th inst.

In the year ended the 31st of March, 1858, the stationery for the public departments amounted to £349,630.

The parish church of Bromsgrove was reopened for Divine service on Thursday week, after having undergone a thorough restoration.

The *Ariel* steamer lately seized seven English fishing-boats that were caught fishing in the French oyster-beds not far from Carbet.

A number of the Turkish medals for distribution to the British Army has been received.

The pretty summer theatre in the Pré Catelan, Paris, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

The Curragh division is to be broken up, as a division only, on the 1st of May, which will remove Lieut.-General Sir Richard England, G.C.B., and Staff.

We understand that the promoters of the contemplated Muswell Hill Palace of the People have offered five acres of land to the Committee of the Dramatic College.

The remains of the late Mr. Henry Hallam were buried on Saturday last in the secluded churchyard of Clevedon, on the Bristol Channel. His two sons and his wife had been already buried in the same grave.

The Misses Monk, daughters of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, are about to erect a memorial church to their father, in the parish of Westminster. The church to be erected will cost £6000.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were \$96,818 lb., which is a decrease of 62,475 lb., compared with the previous statement.

In the year ended the 31st of March, 1858, £41,739 was spent as "secret service" money—£10,000 in "home" and £31,739 in "foreign" service.

The Rev. W. R. Wroth, of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, has determined upon giving up the pew-rents, from which his income was derived, and trusting for the future entirely to a free church and the offertory.

The Queen has approved of Don Emilio Lynch as Consul at Sydney for the Republic of Chili, and of Don Antonio Maria de Cea as Vice-Consul at Cardiff for her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

On Saturday afternoon last the first stone of the proposed National Gallery for Ireland was laid by his Excellency the Earl of Eglinton on the ground of, and adjoining, the Royal Dublin Society.

The exportation of horses from Austria towards the frontiers of Lombardy, Tyrol, and the Seegrenze (borders of the Adriatic) has been prohibited.

According to the *Troy Times*, U.S., Europe is promised a visit from a couple of rival aeronauts, who expect to make the trip in about sixty hours.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a despatch from the British Minister at Berlin to the Earl of Malmesbury, announcing the sale delivery of the Princess Frederick William of a son, and stating that the event had spread universal joy throughout the capital.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President, gave a dinner to the Ministers and Officers of State on Saturday last, at his residence in Arlington-street. The roll of Sheriffs for the present year was settled at the meeting.

The finished model for the statue of the late General Neill was sent to the foundry last week, and the casting of it in bronze is expected to be completed about the middle of April next, when the granite pedestal will also be ready.

Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., is, we are informed, selected by the General Commanding-in-Chief to succeed Lieut.-General Sir J. Jackson, K.C.B., as the General Commanding at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter intends holding confirmations in the spring through a large portion of the county of Devon; at places in the neighbourhood of Bishopstowe, soon after Easter; in North Devon, at the end of May and in June.

The subjects for the Burney and Seatonian prizes at Cambridge for the present year were announced on Wednesday morning. For the former, "The mutual dependence of mankind on one another as regards their happiness and misery;" for the latter, "The disciples at Emmaus."

On Thursday week Cardinal Wiseman delivered a lecture at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on the following subject—"Is the education of the poor of a sufficiently practical character, or can this be imparted to it?" There were about 3000 persons present.

On Saturday evening last Sir J. K. Shuttleworth delivered, at the Whitworth Mechanics' Institution, another lecture upon the progress of education. The meeting, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was numerous and attended.

Lord Belper, Mr. Evans, M.P., Mr. Bass, M.P., Mr. Beale, M.P., and the Mayor of Derby, were among the speakers at a soirée which took place on Wednesday week to celebrate the reopening, in new and commodious premises, of the Derby Town and County Museum.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Frederick Doveton Orme, Esq., her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Venezuela, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The screw-steamer *Imperator* and *Imperator* left the Mersey on Friday week for Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, and Suez. These vessels carry out a portion of the electric cable which is to be laid down in the Red Sea, and which was manufactured at Birkenhead by Messrs. Newall.

The nephew of John Philpot Curran is at present, and has been for some time, an inmate of a workhouse, in his native county of Cork. A movement is on foot with a view of collecting a sum of money sufficient to keep him independent of public charity for the rest of his life.

An official diapason will, it is said, be promulgated at Paris in the beginning of April. "The musical world," says the *Entrevue*, "awaits with interest the report of M. Halévy, which, we understand, recommends the simple reduction of a quarter of a tone in the present pitch."

The *Perth Courier* says:—"The Marquis of Breadalbane and other noblemen and gentry of the county of Argyll have resolved to suppress licensed drinking-houses on their respective estates, with the view to the moral and physical elevation of the highlanders."

The *Opinione* of Turin mentions the arrival at Milan, on the night of the 26th ult., of 200 persons arrested by the Austrian authorities at Lubiana. The same journal estimates the number of persons now under arrest in the Lombardo-Venetian territory at more than 2000.

The Austrian Government, through Messrs. Rothschild, has at last announced the long-expected loan of six millions. The stock is to bear five per cent interest from the 1st of January last, payable in London, and is issued at eighty, the last instalment being due on the 14th of October.

It is reported in Paris that M. Fould, Minister of the Emperor's Household, has gained upwards of five millions of francs (£200,000) by the recent fall in the price of the French funds. M. de Morny is said to have been even more fortunate.

The Speaker of the House of Commons will give his first full-dress Parliamentary dinner on Saturday next, the 12th of February, to which the Ministerial members of the Lower House, as customary, are invited. The banquet will be given at the right hon. gentleman's official residence, at the Palace at Westminster.

Dr. Hassall, of the *Lancet* Sanitary Commission, draws attention to the severe way in which adulteration of articles of food is punished in France. He quotes several recent sentences of the Correctional Tribunal on wine merchants and milk-sellers, varying from six days' imprisonment and a fine of 50f. to eight months' and a fine of 3000 f.

The Rev. H. P. Wright, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, has been promoted to a Chaplaincy of the Forces of the Second Class, "for meritorious services as Principal Chaplain of the Army in the Crimea." By a new warrant this class carries with it the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has taken action upon the opium trade. Several members of the Chamber (including Mr. Cowan, M.P.) expressed themselves very strongly against the continuance of this odious traffic; and a petition to Parliament was adopted, praying for inquiry into the subject.



BRETON CATTLE.

BRETON CATTLE.

The best of these cattle are bred in the heart of Brittany, and are distinguished by their low stature (averaging only thirty-six inches in height), symmetry of form, and fineness and delicacy of bone. The head is small, short, and cleanly made; the eye is soft, large, full, and black; the horn short, firm, and turning inwards at the point; the favourite colour is black and white, the profusion of hair at the end of the tail being generally of a silky texture, and white. They are extremely hardy, particularly as regards food, living on poor and coarse herbage; and rough hay, cabbage-leaves, and bulbs in the winter. As regards milk; in proportion to their size they are equal, if not superior, to the well-known Alderney, yielding from seven to ten quarts a day, which is of a rich butter-producing quality. The small cost of the keep of Breton cows in this country, in sheds, is about eightpence to ninepence each per day,

which makes them worthy the attention of small families, to whom milk and butter are often heavy items of expenditure; besides which, there is the knowledge of the former being unadulterated. It is to the Messrs. Baker, of Beaufort-street, Chelsea, who are well known by their enterprising importations of poultry, pigeons, &c., that we are indebted for the introduction of this small and useful breed of cattle to the people of this country. Our drawing is taken from a small herd just purchased by these gentlemen.

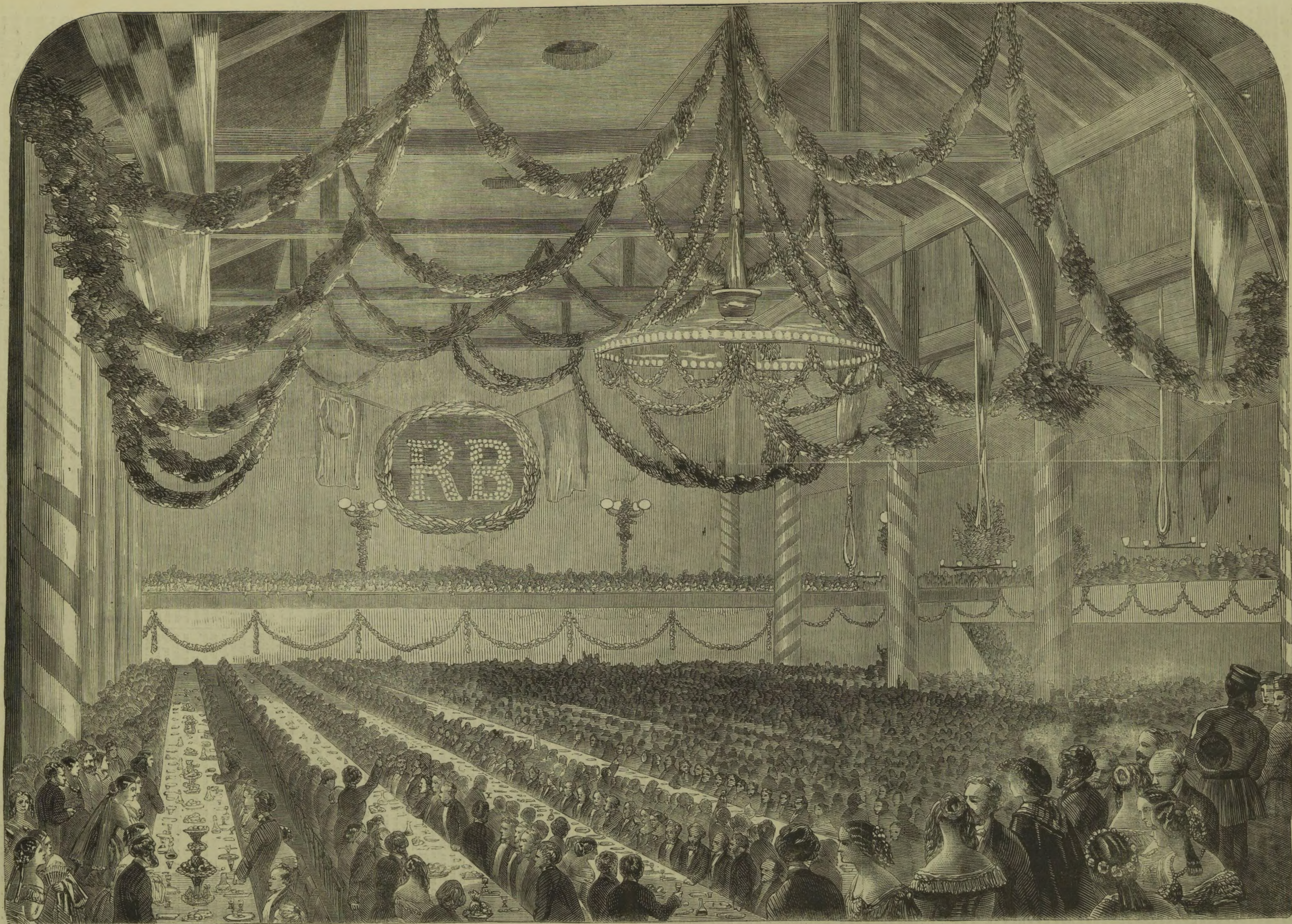
VESSELS MAKING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE ICE IN HALIFAX HARBOUR.

A CORRESPONDENT at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has obligingly forwarded to us the accompanying Sketch, representing the English and Newfoundland mail-vessels belonging to Mr. Cunard making their way

on the morning of Thursday, the 13th ult., through the ice in Halifax harbour. The cold at Halifax had for the last four or five days previous been more than usually severe, the thermometer falling to 10 deg. below zero. The harbour, consequently, became coated with ice; and when the English and Newfoundland mails made their appearance on the morning of Thursday at the entrance of the harbour considerable interest was excited as to the possibility of their reaching their respective wharves. A small channel had, however, been kept open by the foresight of Mr. Cunard; and the *Niagara*, being the larger vessel, took the lead, the Newfoundland packet following closely in her wake. As the *Niagara* pushed slowly on, the ice lifted under her bows and burst with a loud noise; and after some difficulty both vessels, covered with ice, were safely moored. The scene is described as having been a most picturesque one, which excited great interest, the harbour not having being frozen for more than twenty years.



THE ENGLISH AND NEWFOUNDLAND MAIL VESSELS MAKING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE ICE IN HALIFAX HARBOUR, NOVA SCOTIA



THE BURNS CENTENARY.—THE CITIZEN BANQUET, HELD IN THE CORN EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH — SEE PAGE 137.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

FEBRUARY.

THE past hunting season, which has scarcely been interrupted by frost, has been a most satisfactory one to the Nimrods, although we doubt whether it has been equally so to the equine race; and there are few masters of hounds that cannot give a favourable report of their winter vulture campaign. At head quarters, Melton, a gloom was thrown over the sports by the death of the Countess of Wilton, a lady who endeared herself to every class of society by her affability and benevolence. Her demise was a source of universal regret. The Quorn have had some good runs, and the Earl of Stamford has won golden opinions by the discipline he has enforced in the field upon more than one occasion, when some fast young men by their reckless riding seemed determined to catch the fox themselves, without giving the hounds the trouble of so doing. Despite the prognostication that the intersection of the country by railroads would militate much against the "noble science," there never was a period when it flourished more than it does at present. That hunting in its wildest form was the exercise of the greatest heroes of antiquity cannot be denied. By it they formed themselves for war; and their daring exploits against savage beasts were a prelude to their other victories. Xenophon remarks that almost all the ancient men of note—Nestor, Theseus, Caster, Pollux, Ulysses, Diomedes, and Achilles—were devoted to the chase, and that they were carefully taught that art, as one that would be highly desirable to them in their military career; and Pliny observes, "those who were designed for great captains were first taught 'certare cum fugacibus feris cursu, cum audacibus robore, cum callidis astu.'" On the monuments that were erected to transmit the actions of the Roman Emperors to future ages, the glories of the chase were added to those of their more celebrated triumphs. The Greek and Latin poets, Homer, Virgil, and Ovid—our native bards, Shakespeare and Somerville—have written with the greatest vigour and fidelity upon the subject; and the latter has in an especial degree proved himself to have been not alone a speculative but a real sportsman. His description of the kennel, his vivid portraiture of the foxhound, his spirited sketch of the harrier and beagle, his philosophical discussion upon scent, his graphic picture of the fiery courser, his poetical language, his thorough knowledge of the subject he writes upon, his striking vigour in bringing to our mind's eye the Indian mode of hunting, his historical account of the extirpation of the wolf, and last, not least, his lively and animated photograph of fox-hunting, the casting-off the hounds, their working upon the scent, the unkenning of the wily animal, his breaking cover, and the full cry of the pack, are most exciting pictures, and inspire the greatest enthusiasm for the noble science. One month alone remains in which this manly recreation can be carried on in perfection; for, ere long, "the nasty stinking violets," as Dick Christian called them, the cold March winds, and dust (proverbial as the latter may be for its valuable qualities) will sadly interfere with the scent. By the time this article appears in print a seven or eight months' truce will have been granted to the partridges and pheasants; but, although the birds may count upon a respite, the sportsman will have plenty to occupy his leisure time during the spring and summer. His first duty will be to send his guns to the maker, to have them thoroughly looked over, repaired if necessary, cleaned, oiled, and put away in a safe place, out of the reach of young children and inquisitive housemaids. The shooting-dogs will be his next care; and here a few words on their management in kennel may not be out of place. The building should be divided into compartments, each having a small courtyard, communicating with each other. A tile basement is the best for the floors, as it is more easily washed, and dries quicker than the common brick. The court should be nicely graveled, and every water-trough ought never to be without a small piece of sulphur. Thrice a week the dogs should have fresh straw for their beds; and salt added to their food will prove very efficacious in "ills" that canine "flesh is heir to." It must always be borne in mind that the best specific for condition in any animal is plenty of good nourishment and ample exercise. The dogs should be draughted to their meals, as it teaches them obedience. In summer they should be washed frequently with soft soap, to destroy the vermin; and in hot weather great benefit will be derived from a daily bath. Especial care must be taken that "ticks" do not get a footing in the kennel; if they do, it will be difficult to remove them, and sometimes it may be found necessary to pull down the building to eradicate the evil. The best precaution is to have the dogs carefully examined, especially after hunting in woodlands or cover, so that "no tick" may be allowed to remain. Sweet oil well rubbed in will destroy the few that may escape detection; and in order to keep the faithful companions of your walk in the stubble, across the heather, and through the tangled forest in fine condition, let them be thoroughly washed and wiped dry after hunting, as horses are, so that the mud be not allowed to harden on their bodies. A prudent sportsman, like a judicious general, will prepare for the next campaign by selecting good dogs to take the field, when hostilities against the feathered tribe are renewed; and first-rate pointers, setters, and retrievers being quite as difficult to obtain as fine old "beeswing" port, much care and wariness must be bestowed on the purchase of them. The best plan that can be adopted is to apply to some friend who breeds dogs, or to some conscientious gamekeeper—the worst is to notice anonymous advertisements in the newspapers, as in nineteen cases out of twenty the dogs will be found as full of faults as the owners are full of trick and fraud. From the experience we have had we consider that for English partridge-shooting pointers are superior to setters. They are usually milder in disposition, more tractable, closer rangers, and require less water in hot weather. In Scotland we prefer setters, as their feet are better protected by hair, and are not so apt to become lame or footsore by the wet or burnt heather. The Irish setters are very beautiful, both in and out of the field, but are generally so wild and hot-headed that they require the most severe discipline. If, however, the sportsman can hear of a first-class one, we strongly recommend him to promote his immediate emigration from the Sister Isle. Should he fail, a cross between the English and Russian setter will be found to be the best. The Muscovite dogs are close rangers, quarter their ground steadily, and possess the greatest sagacity and the most perfect nose in extreme heat, wet, or cold. A good retriever is invaluable, and the possessor of one ought to think himself highly fortunate; for if there is a thorough drawback to sport, a severe trial of patience, or a great provocative to unbridled anger, it is to find that the tender-mouthed animal you depend upon to recover a maimed hare or wounded bird grips his prey with a jaw like a vice, and in retrieving one head of game scares and puts up hundreds.

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE, at Sandhurst, was inaugurated by her Majesty on Saturday last. This noble institution had its origin in the universal desire, on the death of the Great Duke, to raise some monument which would worthily commemorate the hero whose name it bears. A public subscription opened with this object produced nearly £200,000, and now a splendid educational institution is inaugurated, capable of training above two hundred youths, many of them being, according to the scheme of the college, the orphan sons of military and naval officers, who will thus receive, at a merely nominal cost, an excellent English education. [It was our intention, as stated last week, to give illustrations of the Wellington College, in the present Number; but our artists have been unable to complete them in time. Next week they will appear, with details of the inaugural ceremony, and some particulars respecting the building.]

THE VICAR OF MOTTRAM AND HIS PARISHIONERS.—The Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Mottram, writes to the Manchester papers to protest against a report of some extraordinary proceedings at a vestry meeting, an account of which appeared in our paper of Saturday last. Mr. Jones declares that the implication contained in a resolution passed at the meeting, to the effect that he had obtained possession of the parish minute-book under the pretence "that he wanted his information to make certain returns," was simply and entirely untrue.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BETTING is at a dead lock on the handicaps till the acceptances are announced. The Liverpool Steeplechase, however, serves to keep things alive, and Lord Waterford is once more among them with Ace of Hearts, who, if he is half as good as the betting indicates, will prove a terror to the squaring division. Drogheda's Chester-Cup weight is still an object of wonderment, and really his friends would have not thought themselves ill used if he had been favoured with 10 lb. more. Ralpho has quite disappeared from the Two Thousand betting. The sale of the horse has caused the greatest regret at Richmond and elsewhere, and will contribute more than anything that has occurred yet to destroy the pp system of betting. Gaspard, a very smart-looking chestnut, is becoming strongly fancied for the Derby. It is said that he gave Stockham some 18 lb. last year, and that it is on this Mr. Parr principally founds his hopes. It is most positively contradicted that Lord Lincoln is even part owner of him, although his own horse Indifference is trained in the stable. When Fisherman leaves his comfortable winter quarters in the barn he will, no doubt, find out some fine morning what all these Derby hopes are worth. Scott seems to have nothing to call a favourite, now that King of Algiers has lost caste. He has 66 horses in training, and Newmarket boasts of some 230. The Turks are buying up real sixteen-stone horses for their cavalry, and 50 out of 210, for which Mr. H. Phillips, the celebrated horse-dealer, took the contract, have already gone. They are divided into bays, greys, and blacks or browns—70 of each.

A very excellent likeness of Saunterer, after Harry Hall, is the illustration of the *Sporting Magazine* this month. The celebrated black-brown only fetched fifty guineas just after he was weaned, and started seventeen times as a two-year-old, nineteen times as a three, and seventeen times as a four; and he has won twenty-six of his races, and run second in eleven. In spite of all this hard work, his winnings are still £135 short of £5000. His most extraordinary performance so far is his running in the Cambridgeshire (1857), when weight seemed to be no object to him, even up that fearful hill; and, perhaps, he showed his highest turn of speed when he came through his horses for the Autumn Handicap at Chester. The first of the Fandangoes made his appearance on Monday morning last. He is a very fine muscular bay colt, out of the Bonnie Bee, a daughter of Beeswing and Galanthus. It will be strange if so perfect a cup-horse as he was, both in make and staying power, does not produce some reformation among our stud farms, which have been sadly overgrown with "weeds" for many a long year. Mr. Cookson's promising chestnut yearling, by Rataplan, out of Hybla, has been christened "The Organist." Pyrrhus the First has at last produced an almost fac simile of Virago in a yearling by him, which has been lately sold by Mr. Phillips to Count Batthyany. Unfortunately he had an accident in his van, when he was removed from Willesden, and had to be brought back and put in the slings for five weeks. Vandermulin is there now, and when he has filled out there will be very few horses in England to compare with him in look. The dams of West Australian, Blink Bonny, and Wild Dayrell, are all, we believe, on Voltigeur's list this year; and it is said that old Birdcatcher, the sire of some hundred and eighty winners, is very shortly to be destroyed. Sir Joseph Hawley has placed his stud affections on Charleston, an American-bred grandson of Emilius and Fleur-de-lis. The blood is such a rare combination, that he even intends to let the dam of Beadsman jilt Weatherbit for him, which is rather an unusual proceeding. Lord Waterford has, it is said, out of love for his Sir Hercules blood, bought Gemma di Vergy for 800 guineas, and intends to use him for his hunting mares.

On Friday the Pythley had twenty minutes with their first fox from Ashby St. Ledger's, which was succeeded by 1h. 25m. with the second, and a kill both times. The Duke of Beaufort's have had some nice sport of late, the crack run being one of 1h. 5m., and a kill, from Shipton Wood, on Jan. 24th. The Surrey Union have also been doing pretty well; but, unluckily, on Thursday, one of two couple of hounds which followed their fox into the earth, got stuck so fast that they had to dig for six hours before they got it out, and could not give their hounds blood after all. The Melton sport since our last has been but moderate. Lord Stamford's met on Monday at Great Dalby, and lost a good fox near Gartree Hill, from lack of scent. The Hill produced them another, which was lost, after a nice gallop, from the same cause. On the same day the Duke's found their old friend at Melton Spinney; but, after promising a good run over the Quorn country, he got to ground. Clawson Thorns was then drawn blank for the first time in the memory of man, and so were Piper Hole and Goadby Gorse. Stonesby was, however, faithful, and, leaving Newman's to the left, they got away over the Grantham turnpike, on to Waltham, and so, leaving Caldwell to the left, to Goadby Gorse, at a capital pace; but shortly after that the scent failed on the plough. The Duke of Cambridge was at the covert side, when Mr. Tailby's met at Owston Wood, on Tuesday. At last the hounds settled to a fox, which broke, up wind, for Launde Wood, and eventually got to ground in Witheote Park Wood, under one of the ridings, from whence he was bolted, and shortly killed. They then found in Loddington Reddish, drove him round the cover twice, broke at the bottom end for Tugby Bushes, on to Brown's Wood, skirting Skevington Wood; he then bore over the hills for Launde, with a breast-high scent, on to the Park Wood, where they killed him, and thus ended a very hard and satisfactory day.

The Coursing Meetings are Tredegar Park, Malton Union, and Whitehaven Clubs on Tuesday and Wednesday; Newmarket on Tuesday, &c.; Tarlton (O), Southport, and Ardrossan, on Wednesday; and Chartley (O) on Thursday and Friday. Seagull beat his old kennel companion, Rival, at Longford, in Derbyshire, last week for the Cup; but Regan paid off Seneca in the Derby Stakes. The latter refused a fence, and Regan, as if to shame him, took the double post and rails, some twelve feet apart, at a fly. Both Regan and Roter, will, it is said, be among the sixty-four for the Waterloo Cup; and, if he goes on as well as he does at present, Captain Spencer intends to bring Sunbeam out once more for it. In 1857 he ran up, and last year he was among the last four; so that none deserve victory so well as the rare old red.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

DRESSES composed of silk of two different colours may be mentioned as one of the latest novelties. A dress recently made in this new style is so pretty in effect that it deserves special notice. The skirt is of black silk, and two bands of violet-coloured silk, running in undulating lines, descend from the waist down each side of the skirt, graduating in width and diverging one from the other until they unite with a very broad band of violet silk which edges the bottom of the skirt. Between the two waving bands, which form a tablier, there are fixed ornaments of black lace, having in the centre of each a rosette of violet ribbon. The corsage is divided into two distinct parts. The under part, of black silk, is shaped like a low corsage, and is pointed at the upper edge, in front, in the Swiss style. The upper part of the corsage is of violet silk, and is high to the throat. Bretelles of black silk diverge from the point in front of the corsage, and pass over the shoulders. The sleeves are of violet silk, with pointed epaulettes of black, edged with ruches of violet. The lower ends of the sleeves have broad revers of black silk, edged with violet ruches. Dresses in this new style may be made in any two colours, but the most effective are those of which the foundation is black.

A tasteful assortment of dresses has just been completed in Paris for the Infanta of Spain (Duchess de Montpensier). We may here offer a description of those most remarkable for elegance and novelty of style.

One dress is of rich mauve-coloured satin, and a deep bouilloné trimming covers about two-thirds of the skirt. This trimming is of satin, and the bouillonés are drawn longitudinally. Over it descends two deep flounces of white lace, the lowest of which does not reach quite to the bottom of the skirt. The corsage has a drapery of bouilloné covered by a deep berthe of white lace. The sleeves, which are extremely short, are formed of small puffs, covered with long engageantes of white lace, drawn in at the shoulders by drooping 'sprigs' of mauve-coloured veronica. Tufts of the veronica, of graduated sizes, ornament the front of the corsage. The coiffure adapted to this dress is composed of tufts of mauve-coloured veronica,

mingled with the red berries of the service-tree and their foliage. Lappets of white lace, disposed in a sort of demi-bow at the back of the head, flow loosely over the shoulders.

A ball dress of mauve-coloured tulle is admirably well adapted to the Infanta's Southern complexion. The skirt is bouilloné, and over it descends a tunic of mauve-coloured tulle, richly embroidered in silk. Down one side of the tunic there is a wreath of delicate water-lilies. The bouquet de corsage is composed of a single water-lily combined with sprays of other aquatic plants. Over the short sleeves descend long loose sleeves of white tulle partially covering the arms. The head-dress consists of a bouquet of lilies on one side, and on the other clusters of gold berries, mingled with sprays of aquatic plants.

Another evening or ball dress in the same assortment is of white satin, with bouillonés disposed as side trimmings. Bows of blonde and branches of acacia made of blue velvet fill up the space between these side trimmings, but they do not ascend higher than about one-third of the skirt, the upper portion of which is covered by a rich lace tunic. The corsage is drawn in bouillonés from the shoulders to the waist, and has a berthe of white lace fastened on the shoulders by branches of blue velvet acacia. The coiffure consists of branches of acacia with foliage of silver crape, drooping over the back of the neck in unequal clusters.

A fashionable Parisian fleuriste has introduced a wreath for the hair which has obtained great success. It has received the name of the *coiffure paon*, and it consists of a circular wreath of roses with richly shaded foliage. Amidst the flowers is perched a beautiful humming-bird, and here and there are introduced brilliant tips of feathers from the tail of Juno's favourite bird.

Another much admired head-dress consists of a turban of dark blue velvet, covered with stars of gold. At each side are festoons of gold rings, linked one in another.

A coiffure à l'Italienne is composed of crimson velvet and white tulle. It is ornamented with strings of gold beads, and with gold Italian pins.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Robe of white tulle, with three double skirts, open in front, and showing a tablier formed of narrow bouillonés of white tulle. On this tablier are disposed rosettes of dentelle d'or, encircling bouquets of green roses, with centres composed of clusters of gold beads. Between the rosettes are fixed bows of white ribbon embroidered with gold. The corsage is in draperies, and has a berthe of dentelle d'or. The bouquet de corsage is composed of green roses, with centres of gold beads. The head-dress is a wreath of green roses, interspersed with gold sequins. Gold bracelets, with emerald clasps. Fan of carved ivory, inlaid with gold.

Fig. 2.—Robe of cerise-coloured tulle, with four double skirts, the two upper ones being gathered up on one side by bows of black velvet, each having a cluster of pearls in the centre. The corsage is draped, and is crossed in front by a band of black velvet, one end of which is fixed on the left shoulder. The band then passes over the corsage to the right side of the waist, where it is fastened in a small bow with long flowing ends. These ends are shaped triangularly, and each point is finished with a pearl tassel. On the right shoulder there is a bow of black velvet, with a pearl ornament in the centre. Head-dress, a circular wreath of damask roses. Diamond bracelets, and a Chinese fan.

Fig. 3.—Dress of rich Albert blue silk. The skirt has a flounce, covering in depth two-thirds of the skirt. This flounce does not extend all round the skirt, but terminates at each side of the front breadth of the dress. Upon the flounce are five rows of quilled velvet ribbon, headed by narrow black lace edging, and at the top of the flounce at each end are fixed bows of blue velvet ribbon with long flowing ends. The corsage is high and plain, pointed in front of the waist, and has a small basque formed of a quilling of blue velvet. The sleeves are in one puff at the upper part, and on the shoulder is a bow of blue velvet. The lower ends of the sleeves are finished with small revers trimmed with bows of blue velvet. The under-sleeves consist simply of very small puffs of white muslin. Bonnet of white quilted satin, trimmed with black lace and bows of blue velvet: on one side a white cock's plume.

Fig. 4.—Robe of grey satin, the skirt trimmed with three bouillonés of the same. The first descends from the waist and turns quite round the lower part of the skirt. The two upper ones run round the skirt and join the other at right angles. The corsage is plain and low; but may be made high at pleasure, by means of a fichu or pelerine edged with a double bouilloné, or it may be trimmed with fringe, if preferred. The sleeves have one puff at the shoulder, and are extremely wide and long at the lower part, where they are lined with white silk. They may be trimmed with bouillonés or with fringe, in correspondence with the pelerine. The under-sleeves consist of puffs of muslin trimmed with bows of pink ribbon. Bonnet of white terry velvet, trimmed on the outside with black lace and pink ribbon. Under-trimmings, bows of carnation-coloured velvet and black lace.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

THE progressive improvement and extension of iron ship-building within the last few years are striking and important features in the maritime history of our country. Within comparatively a very short period iron ships have come gradually to supersede wooden ones for the purpose of trading, for which they are found to be particularly well adapted, while their introduction has been generally attended with the most satisfactory results in a nautical as well as a pecuniary and commercial sense. The subject is, indeed, of such progressive magnitude and importance as to have seriously engaged the attention of Government, who are at present desirous of it with a view to efficiency in our naval service, and who doubtless desire indications of results much more astonishing than have yet been witnessed. In the substitution of iron for wood in naval architecture, science and art have a wide field opened for their development, and it is very satisfactory to find that the intellect of the country is now more than at any former period devoted to its elucidation. A few scientific and practical men have been quietly prosecuting this investigation for a considerable period, and, in some instances, with such a degree of success as to warrant them in challenging our attention to the produce of their labours.

Among the results of these successful efforts is an iron ship—represented in the Engraving on page 144—in course of construction at Port Glasgow, by Messrs. Robert Taylorson and Co., and which claims special notice as being the strongest ship that has yet been built. She is constructed on what is termed the diagonal, in contradistinction to the vertical, principle, from the fact of her frames and plating combining a peculiar degree of obliquity in their lines of attachment, and yielding in consequence an immense increase of structural strength over that appertaining to the plan of construction generally adopted. In the ordinary mode of building iron ships the frames or ribs run in a vertical direction from the keel to the gunwale, and the plates forming the outer covering, or skin, are riveted to these frames through perforations in the metal, falling likewise in vertical lines. Of this a sheet of postage-stamps affords a complete and very simple illustrative analogy. The ribs or bars of iron constituting the framework of the vessel, of themselves, it is obvious, offer no resistance to any force tending to tear the ship asunder in the direction of its vertical planes; instead, indeed, of affording strength to the vessel in the direction stated, they require the attachment of the outside plates to keep them in their places. So that the whole strain of the superstructure not borne immediately by the keel is required to be sustained in the space between the frames by the deck and side-plates alone, these very plates in some cases being pierced by rivet-holes to such an extent as almost to cut the vessel through from side to side in the direction of what should really be regarded as its strongest part.

These facts being so, it is surprising that many of our fine, large iron steam and sailing vessels should have broken to pieces, or foundered at sea, from time to time, under the most deplorable circumstances, involving immense loss of capital in ships and cargo, and—what is of much greater consequence—an awful sacrifice of human life? In the year 1856—to which period data at hand bear particular reference—the vessels wrecked on the coasts of the British Isles alone amounted to 1153, comprising an aggregate burden of 229,935 tons, and manned by 10,014 hands; of which number 2674 lives are registered as having been imminently imperilled, of whom 521 were drowned. These startling facts are suggestive of grave reflections, particularly as bearing on the narrative of individual occurrences. In recording the loss of the iron ship *Eva*, the *Times* states that "she was struck by a heavy sea, whereby all on board were alarmed by a loud report, which on investigation was found to have been caused by the breaking of the keel right in the centre, the vessel having broken her back." The same newspaper, in narrating the fate of the *Birkenhead*, says, "she went on shore and broke in two halves, and about four hundred of the crew and passengers perished." The *Liverpool Albion*, speaking of the loss of the *Yorkshireman*, says, "she went on shore and broke in two." The *Shipping Gazette*, in its account of the loss of the *Duke of Sunderland*, on entering the port of Aberdeen, says, "it broke in two or more parts." The *Taylorson* shared the same fate, when four hundred and fifty perished in the wreck; and in the memorable instance of the *Prince*, at Balaklava, the correspondent of the *Times* says, "She struck

(Continued on page 144).

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—Trustees—Viscount Ranelagh, the Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, W. Hamilton, and J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P. Persons desirous of investing savings and capital are requested to apply for the new prospectus. The system is adapted for all classes of the community, and the business can be as easily carried on by correspondence as by attendance at the offices. No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C. The Society will be found most convenient as well as eligible, as investors can make use of it either as a Deposit or Savings Bank, combining a good rate of interest with the privilege of prompt withdrawal when required, and incurring no liabilities, either as a Shareholder or a Depositor. Freehold Land, the taking of which is quite optional, can be acquired in small or large lots, by easy monthly repayments. **CHARLES LEWIS GRANTHAM, Sec. retary.**

A GENTLEMAN, holding an honourable situation in Her Majesty's Service, is desirous of RESIGNING (which he is permitted to do) in FAVOUR OF ANOTHER. The duties require personal attendance on Her Majesty at all receptions, levees, and state ceremonies during the season; and the appointment is a desirable one for any gentleman not entirely dependent on the emoluments arising therefrom. For particulars apply by letter only to "A. B.," care of Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, Solicitors, 20, Essex-street, Strand, London.

NEXT OF KIN.—LETITIA BROOKE. Deceased.—Parties claiming to be Next of Kin to Letitia Brooke, wife of Robert Brooke, formerly of Margate, gentleman, deceased (before her marriage Letitia Harding, spinster), are requested to send in particulars of their claims to Messrs. Brooke and Matens, of Margate, solicitors; or Mr. W. H. E. Duncan, of No. 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, who can inform them of something to their advantage.

GERMANY.—A Graduate of Oxford and Doctor of a German University, residing at Darmstadt, has a few VACANCIES for PRIVATE PUPILS, whom he prepares for the Army, Navy, and other professions. For particulars apply to J. E. R., 12, Cecil-street, Strand, who returns to Germany about the 20th March, and will take charge of pupils.

T. J. BUTTON'S CONFECTIONERY, COFFEE, and SOUP ROOM is REMOVED from 187, Fleet-street, to 124, CHANCERY-LANE (four doors from Fleet-street).

GROOM'S COFFEE ROOMS are Now Open.—Superior Mocha Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, Luncheons, &c.—Groom's, Inner Temple Gate, 16, Fleet-street; opposite Chancery-lane.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, Brompton.—ALL THE WARDS ARE NOW OPEN. ADDITIONAL FUNDS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED. A large number of Out-Patients are daily seen by the Physicians.—**FRANK ROSE, Hon. Sec.**

MONEY ADVANCED on Bills, Bonds, or Mortgages, in a few hours. Gentlemen of property immediately accommodated without publicity on their personal guarantee only. Address, or apply, to Mr. ROWSE, 11, Beaufort buildings, Strand, W.C.

MONEY WITHOUT SURETIES.—NATIONAL DISCOUNT LOAN FUND and DEPOSIT BANK, 10, Essex-street, Strand, London.—Loans from £25 to £2500 without Sureties, at Extra Risk Premium. Bills discounted. Forms on application, or by post. **G. LAURENCE, Manager.**

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED.—WANTED, directly, LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in Town or Country, to assist at their own residences, in the highly artistic pursuit connected with the Crystal Palace, Pantheon, Bazaar, and the Royal Polytechnic, which the daily and weekly press have spoken highly of, and protected by registration; and now being used for home and export purposes. The art is perfectly easy to learn, and taught by correspondence. Terms moderate, and constant employment guaranteed, by which a handsome and permanent income is secured. Full particulars sent by post for six stamps.—**LAWRENCE'S SHOW-ROOMS OF FINE ARTS, 24, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square (near Rathbone-place). Established 1840.**

SOHO-SQUARE BAZAAR.—This old establishment offers an endless variety of Useful and Ornamental Articles, in addition to a large collection of Objects of Virtue, suitable for presents. The Stock has been greatly enlarged in anticipation of the season.

THE B.C.D. BOARD, a new portable Backgammon, Chess, and Draught Board; containing within a space not exceeding that of an ordinary pocket telescope, the whole of the material for playing the three games, price 18s. 6d. At all fancy repositories. Wholesale JAQUES, patentee, Hatton-garden.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of fine Swiss Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power, to continue going whilst being wound, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. **PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.**
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial and seconds .. £4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and cased 5 8 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes 5 8 0
Silver Watches in Hunting Cases 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled 11 11 0
Ditto, with rich engraved case 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes .. 14 14 0
GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds .. 10 10 0
Ditto, in stronger case, and cased 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance 17 17 0
Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
Lists of prices, with remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE can be purchased in all their varieties of manufacture at R. W. WRIGHT'S Warehouse, 8, Tottenham-court-road, London; where may be had the latest productions in Porcelain, Parian, Statuary, Etruscan Vases, Limoges and Samian Enamels, from the celebrated Manufacture of Messrs. SAMUEL ALCOCK and CO., Hill Pottery, Burslem.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England, Wales, and Scotland. High Holborn: Haymarket.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's L.L. Whisky."

PORTO.—An OLD BOTTLED PORT of high character, 48s. per dozen cash. This genuine wine will be much appreciated. **HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.**

FOSTER and INGLE, 45, Cheapside.—South Africa enjoys the soil to nurture and the sun to ripen richest grapes and yield the best wine. SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, Marsala, and Madeira, 30s. and 34s.; and Port and Amontillado, 24s. per dozen. The selected parcels may be justly named noble specimens.

CLYDE'S INDIAN SAUCE.—All who esteem a piquant and wholesome relish are invited to make trial of this Celebrated Sauce, which will be found specially adapted for eating with Fish, Game, Chops, Steaks, Cold Meat, &c. The Proprietors can with confidence assert that it is the best thing of the kind ever offered to the public, and that a single trial will in all cases confirm its already high reputation. To be had wholesale of BURGESS, WILLOWS, and CO., Wholesale Grocers, 1, High Holborn; the principal Patent Medicine House, and retail of all Druggists and Italian Warehousemen. In capped bottles only, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

PATENT LENTILIZED COCOA is superior in nutritious element to all others, and, being easy of digestion, is better adapted for a general beverage than either tea or coffee. Copies of the Reports for Professor Lecheby and Dr. Hasall on the invaluable properties of the Lentilized Cocoa may be obtained from Taylor Brothers, Cocoa Merchants, London (the exclusive manufacturers of the article); and also from the principal Grocers throughout the Kingdom, who now sell the Lentilized Cocoa in Cansisters at 1s. 6d. per lb., and a superior Lentilized Chocolate at 2s. per lb.—None is genuine unless signed "TAYLOR BROTHERS."

PRIMROSE SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S PRIMROSE SOAP is the most economical and best household Soap for Families and Landladies, &c., &c. Sold by most respectable Grocers and Oilmen. As much inferior Soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the Public are cautioned to observe that the name and address, "JOHN KNIGHT, York-place, Old Gravel-lane St. George's, East," is stamped on each bar.

COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKRELL and CO.'S price is now 25s. per ton cash for the best screened coals, as supplied by them to Her Majesty. 13, Cornhill; Fursest Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; and Eaton Wharf, Belgrave-place, Finsbury, S.W.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c.—A. DAVIS, 33, Strand.—Horse-clothing, blankets, saddlery, harness-brushes, whips, bridles, &c., of the most superior make, at very low prices. Hunting and ladies' riding saddles on the newest and most improved principles. Military saddlery of every description. Saddlery for the East Indies and Colonies. Lists of prices on application.—**A. Davis, 33, Strand.**

WANTED, a PICTURE ENGRAVER of ability. Applications, with specimens, sent to GILMORE and DEAN, Glasgow.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE Name and County. Arms Marshalled, Painted, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps.—**H. SALT, Great Turnstile Lincoln's-inn.**

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—MANY GENTLEMEN employ persons ignorant of the Laws of Heraldry. For the protection of the Public the Heraldic Office now executes Engraving. Arms, Copperplate for Books. 21s.; Crest on Seal or Rings, 8s. 6d.—**H. SALT, Great Turnstile Lincoln's-inn.**

CAUTION.—In consequence of attempts to mislead the Public, it is necessary to state the HERALDIC OFFICE is in Great Turnstile, adjacent to the Law Courts of Lincoln's-inn, established for furnishing Arms Pedigrees, and History of Families of the United Kingdom. Feb. 21s.

HERALDIC STUDIO, LINCOLN'S-INN.—The Public are solicited to view the Specimens. The only Studio for Heraldic Engraving in England. **MANUAL OF HERALDRY: 40s. Engraving, 3s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile.**

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—No charge for Search—Sketch and Description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s.; Crest on seal or rings, 3s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 18-carat, Hall marked, sard, or bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas. T. MORING (who has received the gold medal for engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price-list post-free.

POTICHOMANIE.—The only House in London where a Complete Assortment of Vases and other materials for this fashionable art can be obtained is **WM. BARNARD'S, 69, Edgware-road.** The trade supplied.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?—Is a thought often occurring to literary minds, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained on application to **RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.** R. B. is enabled to execute every description of PRINTING on very advantageous terms, his office being furnished with large and choice assortment of Types, Steam Printing Machines, Hydraulic and other Presses, and every modern improvement in the Printing Art. A Specimen Book of Types, and information for Authors, sent on application, by Richard Barrett, 13, Mark-lane, London.

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VALENTINES of the newest and most beautiful designs, from Sixpence to Five guineas, may be selected from the largest and best Stock in London, at **BOWLES'S, 224, High Holborn, or 73, Mark-lane.** A neat and pretty Valentine sent post free for 7d., 14s., or 21s. stamps.

VALENTINES.—Send Five Shillings (and six extra Stamps for postage) to **BOWLES'S, 224, High Holborn, or 73, Mark-lane,** for one of their new Valentines, containing a beautiful painting on ivory, equal to any sold at other houses for one guinea.

VALENTINES.—BOWLES'S Stereoscopic VALENTINES, from Five Shillings to One guinea, are the greatest novelty of the season. Only to be had at **BOWLES'S, 224, High Holborn, or 73, Mark-lane.**

GRIFFIN ANTIQUARIAN.—A new and pure handmade Drawing-paper, of very choice and superior quality. Manufactured specially for Messrs. Winsor and Newton at the celebrated "Turkey Mill." Price per sheet (32 inches by 30 inches), 7s.—**WINSOR and NEWTON, 38, Mathew-place, London, W.**

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WEDDING CARDS, Enamelled Envelopes, stamped in silver, with Arms, Crest, or Flowers. "At Home, and Breakfast" invitations, in the latest fashion. Card plates elegantly engraved and 100 superfine cards printed for 4s. 6d.—Observe, at **HENRY RODRIGUES'S, 45, Piccadilly (4 doors from Fackville-street).**

CARDS for the MILLION, Wedding, Visiting, and Business.—A Copperplate elegantly Engraved, and Fifty Best Cards printed, for 2s. Sent (post-free) by **ARTHUR GRANGER, Cheap Stationer, &c., 308, High Holborn.**

ARTHUR GRANGER'S PATENT REGULATOR PEN, for all hands, 1s. per box, post-free. Patronised by the Crowned Heads of Europe, and the principal mercantile establishments in the world.—General Stationery Warehouse, 308 High Holborn.

MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES, Spitalfields Manufacture. **SEWELL and CO.** recommend with confidence this fashionable Dress. The superiority of the manufacture, with its brilliancy and boldness of water, has given it an European celebrity, and they have had the honour of introducing it to almost every Court in Europe.
In Black, White, and Colours, 4 guineas to 64 guineas.
The Robe of 5 to 9 yards, or any length, may be had from the piece, at per yard.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, London.

PANTHEON, OXFORD-STREET. GRAND SELLING OFF of the entire collection of VALUABLE PROPERTY. Enlargement of the Establishment being necessary. SILKS, MANTLES, SLAWES, DRESSES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, FANCY GOODS, &c., All Reduced to Half Price. Every Article is marked in Plain Figures.
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE, Oxford-street (opposite the Bazaar).

SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS, Lined, elegantly Trimmed with Velvet, and material for Bodice, 10s. 6d.; made up with Paris Jacket, 12s. 6d.
CASHMERE CHECK DRESS, Ducape Side Trimmings, with material for Bodice, 14s. 9d.; with French Jacket, 15s. 6d.; or Trimmed with Silk, giving the appearance of a double skirt, and the new Cut-Sleeve Jacket, complete, 25s. 6d.
CARTEE CASHMERE FLOUNCED DRESS, made up, 25s. 6d.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

BLACK FRENCH GLACE SILKS, beautifully bright, wide, and all silk, 35s. 6d., 42s., 12 yards.
Rich Flounced Silks, 24 to 3 Guineas. Patterns free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

FASHIONABLE JACKETS and MANTLES. The Scarborough Hooded Tweed Jacket, 12s. 9d. and 15s. 9d.
New French Shape Double Jacket, 12s. 9d. and 15s. 9d.
White and Black Lace Jackets, 14s. 9d. and 21s.
Drawings of the Jackets and Mantles, post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP. Neat, Fast-coloured Organdy Muslins, 44d. per yard.
Rich Flounced Muslins, 6s. 11d. Patterns free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTORY, 31, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
From a letter which appeared in an advertisement of this Paper, Dec. 25th, from one of her Most Gracious Majesty's Household in connection with the Office of Robes, it appears that **WM. FRY and CO.**, of above address, really are Poplin Manufacturers to the Queen. They send Patterns for inspection post-free; and deliver Poplins carriage-paid to any part of the three kingdoms.

ANNUAL SALE at REGENT HOUSE, 233, 240, 242, Regent-street.—**ALLISON and CO.**, having made the customary reduction in FANCY and SUMMER STOCK, they intend offering it to their numerous patrons on MONDAY, 31st, and continue the sale throughout the month of February. From the great reduction made in most articles, many at half price, they feel assured Ladies will find it much to their advantage to inspect the same. To Ladies going to India, or having commissions for outfits, &c., the present offers a most desirable opportunity for purchasing.

LOCKE'S LINSEY WOOLSEYS for Dress and Petticoats, in various new mixtures and designs. Patterns free on application. By appointment to the Queen.—**LINSEY and SCOTCH TWEED WAREHOUSE 119 and 127, Regent-street W.**

KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street (west side), and 248 (east side, opposite Princes-street), beg to announce that during the late dull season they have purchased (for cash) many thousands pounds worth of NEW SPRING SILKS, Muslins, Barages, Mohairs, which they now intend selling at about half the usual price.

PATTERNS of SILKS, &c., SENT Post-free to any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the Colonies.
N.B. Ladies residing in the Country or Abroad will save 50 per cent in their Spring Purchases by writing for patterns to **KING and CO., Regent-street, London.**

PATTERNS POST-FREE.—BRILLIANTS. Finest French Brillants for Morning Wrappers, 3s. 6d. and 5s. the Full Dress.
Finest Flounced and Double Skirt Brillants, 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. the Full Dress.
KING and CO., Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.—MUSLINS. Finest Organdy and Chintz French Muslins, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Finest Flounced and Double Skirt French Muslins, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. the Robe.
KING and CO., Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.—BAREGES. New French Bareges, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. the Full Dress.
New Flounced and Double-skirt Bareges, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 15s. 6d. the Robe.
KING and CO., Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.—MOHAIRS. New Striped, Checked, and Chintz Mohairs, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 15s. 6d. the Full Dress.
New Flounced and Double-skirt Mohairs, 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 25s. 6d. the Robe.
KING and CO., Regent-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE. BLACK SILKS at Half Price.
Black Glace Silks, Ducapees, and Widows' Silks, 25s. 6d., 35s. 6d., and 45s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Flounced and Double Skirt Silks, Mohair Antiques, &c., 23s., 25s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. the Robe.
KING and CO., Regent-street.

NEW SPRING SILKS AT KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Glace Striped Silks 60 15s. 6d. Full Dress.
Shepherd's Plaid Silks 1 5 6 "
Checked, Striped, Brocade, and Jasper 1 17 6 "
Poult de Soies 1 15 6 "
French Poult de Soies, Armaures, &c., (Plain Colours) 1 15 6 "
Flounced French Silks 2 2 0 "
Checked and Tartan Flounced Silks 2 15 0 "
The New Marie Louise Silk Robe 2 15 0 "
The New Brocade Double Skirts 3 10 6 "
And the New Silk Robe, and Velvet Scarf to match included, 53s. 6d.
Patterns Post free. Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!! Every pair warranted. Money returned if not approved.
The best Alpaca Kid .. 1s. 6d. per pair, or 10s. per dozen.
The best Grenelle Kid .. 2s. 6d. " " or 21s. "
The very best Paris Kid .. 2s. 7/6. " " or 31s. "
Sample pairs sent for two extra stamps.—**BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (only entrance, corner of Maddox-street).**

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS! BAREGES!! and BALZARINES!!!
at Half the Original Cost. Patterns sent post free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

OUR NEW CAMBRICS, 6d. per yard!!! Best French Brillants, 8d.
Double Skirts ditto, 6s. 6d. the Robe. Patterns post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

OUR NEW MOHAIRS, 8d. per yard. Soames Cloth, Silk and Wool Fabric, 10s. worth 2s.
Plain and Printed Lianas, from 8d. per yard. Patterns post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-street).

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S Clear French Cambric Handkerchiefs (slightly soiled), at half the original cost. Goods that were 1, 2, and 3 guineas the dozen, Baker and Crisp are now selling for 10s. 6d., 12s., and 15s.; Hair Cord and Tape Borders, which the same lot are 300 Dozen of Wide and Narrow Hemmed, Stitched, at the same prices. Samples sent.
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RICH FRENCH MOIRE ANTIQUES. 25s. 6d. the Robe, equal in appearance and wear to any 5-guinea dress. Patterns post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-street).
N.B. Spring Tartan Poplins. 15s. 6d. the Dress.

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE MOIRE ANTIQUE APRONS, ornamented with rich Genoa Velvet and Girdle, 6s. 6d. each, post-free. Bayadere Ducape Aprons, 3s. 3d., post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.
N.B. The New Tique Sleeves and Collars, 3s. 2d. the set, post-free.

CLEAR INDIAN MAPLE CLOTH DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, of the most beautiful texture, newly worked in Delhi, all round the Borders, in Ingrain Colours, 1s. 9d., post-free. Also, 400 Novelties in Scalloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs, on the real Poonah Cloth, 4s. 6d. each, post-free—worth 12s.; obtainable in this country only of **BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.**

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES. LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, White, 11d., post-free; in Chintz, 1s. 6d.; in White, 1s.; Chintz, 1s. 9d.
Also, Mottos in White, 1s.; Chintz, 1s. 9d.
List of Mottos sent free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN by APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS, Trimmed and Furnished.
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage: BABIES' BASKETS.
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of **COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,** which are sent home throughout the Kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN by APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent home free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas. Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.
53, Baker-street.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES, 2½ Guineas.
Baskets to match, 1 Guinea.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS, Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS, Chamolite Leather, with black feet.
53, Baker-street.
W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS, at 2½ Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. to 8 Guineas.
W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine elegance with comfort. To be had only of **W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street, 45pvt for the Eider-down** Quilts and Patent Spring Pillows.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, White, 11d.; in Chintz Colours, 1s. 4d., post-free. A very superior French Hem-Stitched Handkerchief, 5s. 9d. the half-dozen—worth 1s. 9d. each—post free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS SELLING OFF at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns post-free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET, a very pretty shape, just from Paris.
THE GUINEA-AND-A-HALF VELVET JACKET, an exceedingly rich velvet, the shape worn by the Empress Eugenie, the most becoming Jacket ever produced.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

THE GUINEA SEALSKIN MANTLE, and **THE GUINEA SEALSKIN OUT-DOOR JACKET.**
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN and BLACK LACE JACKETS, for DINNER or EVENING WEAR.—The prettiest Jackets ever produced. They are trimmed with ribbon, to be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure, price 12s. 6d. Post office orders payable to **JAMES REID, Oxford-street.**
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

THE DRESS HER MAJESTY IS NOW WEARING, very simple and elegant, with Skirt made up, price with material for Bodice, 35s. 6d. If with our new Bonelling Jacket complete, 37s. 6d.
THE FAVORITE at the FRENCH COURT. A double Skirt or Flounced Dress, trimmed with rib, wide, figured velvet, price 35s. 6d.; and with Jacket, 41s. 6d.

THE LAST DRESS OUT IN PARIS, Price, trimmed with Genoa velvet medallions round the entire Dress, with Bodice included, 31s. 6d.; with Cloth de Jacket, made, 37s. 6d.
OUR NEW FLOUNCED DRESS, Price, with Skirt made, 21s. 6d.; if with Rosaline Jacket, 25s. 6d.
A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS, A Cashmere Dress, with rich ducape side trimmings, Price 14s. 9d.; with Skirt, 15s. 6d. Clotilde Jacket, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d.

MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES, 25s. worth 5 guineas. Illustrations and Patterns sent post-free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING ORDERS, at **PETER ROBINSON'S** FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE. P. R. begs respectfully to inform Ladies and Families that they may effect a great saving, both of time and expense, by forwarding their orders at once to his Warehouse. He sells his goods really at the most reasonable prices, and guarantees the wear of every article. His stock of Family Mourning, in the latest fashion in London, both of goods made up ready for immediate wear, and in the place; and a note descriptive of the mourning required will insure its being sent forthwith, either in town or to any part of the country, free of carriage.

First class Dressmaking at very moderate charges. SKIRTS, trimmed deeply with Crapes, from one guinea to ten. MANTLES, from 1 guinea to the richest quality. BONNETS, in the greatest variety, from 10s. 6d. to 2 guineas. WIDOWS' CAPS, best quality, 3s. 6d. Assistants sent to any part of the country to take orders or Samples and Patterns free.

Address, **PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.**

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.—Black Silks, in every make, from 30s. to 60s. Wear guaranteed.
Rich Black Flounced Robes, from 2½ guineas. Shades of Grey and Half-Mourning, at half price.
Patterns sent free. Address, **PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.**

THE NEW SPRING SILKS.—RICH SILK DRESSES at 21s. 9d.
PETER ROBINSON respectfully requests his Customers and Ladies in general to write for Patterns of the above Silks, which are all warranted the widest width, thoroughly good in quality, and free from any mixture of cotton, affording great variety for selection.
The Newest Fancy Silks at 21s. 9d. the Full Dress.
Jasper Bars and Bayadere Bars, 61s. 6d.
The Little Doree, 61s. 6d.
Raised Satin Bars, at 61s. 12s. 6d.
The New Spitalfields 10s. Silks, at 61s. 12s. 6d.
Novelties in French Silks, at 61s. 12s. 6d.
Rich Brocade Silks, at 61s. 12s. 6d.
New Flounced Silk Robes, from 2½ guineas.
An immense variety of



FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.—SEE PAGE 142.



FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

(Continued from page 142.)
on a sunken rock, filled with water, drifted, grounded, and in less than twenty minutes broke in two parts, and all on board were immersed in the deep." The similarity of narrative and almost identity of language in which these and many other similar disasters are recounted show that they all originated in the same cause—viz., the want of an adequate resisting power in the structure of the vessels, as particularly exemplified in Fig. 1., which represents a ship on the vertical principle in the act of "breaking her back;" the fulcrum in the centre of the keel being analogous to a sunken rock or sand-bank, the immediate cause of the catastrophe.

In the ship now being constructed by Messrs. Taylerson and Co., at Port Glasgow, these serious defects, which are inherent to the old plan of iron ship-building, have been obviated in a simple and strictly scientific manner, so that the hull combines the utmost degree of structural strength with the finest linear beauty and large stowage capacity. The outside plates are 11-16 and 3/4-inch thick in all parts where so required by Lloyd's. She is divided vertically by four watertight bulk-heads, half an inch in thickness; and these are strengthened by diagonal stays or bars; and, having a deck of iron besides one of timber, she is, so to speak, a hollow tubular girder, the same in every way as the Britannia Bridge, with this exception, that the Britannia Bridge is a flat structure, and the bottom of this ship constitutes an inverted arch, which is acknowledged to be the strongest form of arrangement in mechanism.

But the chief element in the structural strength of the new ship at Port Glasgow is derived from her diagonal principle of construction, which is the peculiar feature to which, at present, we are desirous of directing attention. The frames or ribs, which in this case constitute the main support of the ship, run in an oblique direction (as shown in Fig. 2) from the starboard gunwale down the side and across the keel, to which they are firmly united by means of four sister keelsons and an intercostal keel, thence continuing their obliquity through the opposite side up to the larboard gunwale. The poop and fore-castle beams are secured to one frame on the starboard side, and to a different frame on the port side. The main-deck beams are also fixed to different frames, and likewise the lower-deck beams—that is, the end of the main-deck beam is secured to one frame on the starboard side, and on the port side to a perfectly different frame, which frames, being placed diagonally the reverse way to each other, are twenty-eight feet apart at the gunwale, but joined together at the keel. In some cases two beams take hold of, or are secured to, one frame, by which means almost every beam is fastened to a frame; and the floors are

likewise fastened to the frames, so that the ship forms a complete network of iron, embracing diagonal and vertical combinations, which increase its strength to an almost incalculable amount. Before she can break in two parts, or tear her plating asunder, as in the case of the *Eve*, *Duke of Sutherland*, *Countess of Strathmore*, *Taylor*, *Prince*, *Nemesis*, *Loire*, *Pacific*, *City of Glasgow*, &c., she must break through twenty frames of angle iron,

on the application of force to produce a vertical rupture there is not a single frame interposing to resist the tearing of the plating from the keel to the gunwale.

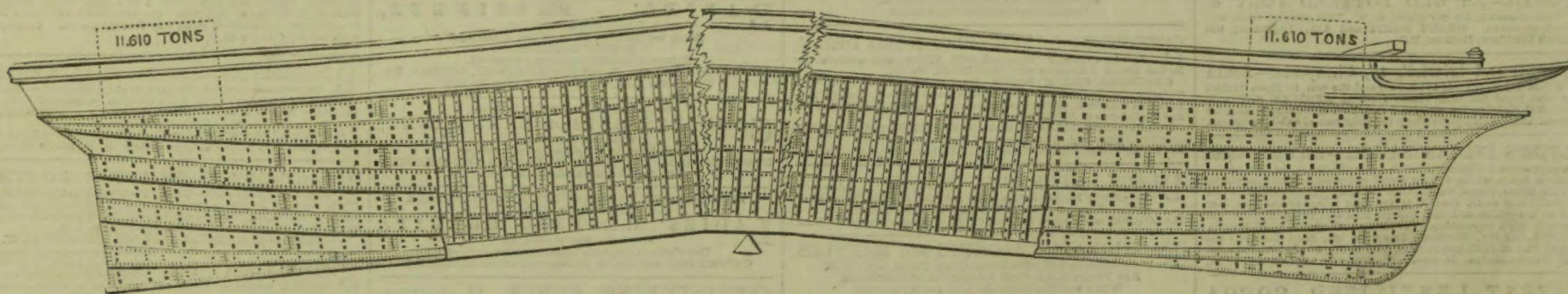
The merits of Mr. Taylerson's diagonal plan have been tested in a series of experiments performed with models constructed for that purpose, and which may be here briefly described. One of these models represented a ship built on the ordinary vertical principle; the other, one on Taylerson's diagonal plan, both being in other respects precisely similar, and each having an elastic keel to admit of a proper distribution of the strain, which in these experiments was obtained by placing weights on the deck, while each structure rested on a fulcrum, intended to indicate the position of a rock or sand-bank, under the centre of its keel. The result of these experiments, which were conducted with great care and scrupulous fidelity, proved that while a ship built according to the ordinary plan would be torn asunder vertically through its plating, or in nautical phraseology "break her back," and separate into two parts, on the application of a given strain, a ship on the diagonal principle would resist a strain arising from more than double the amount of force so applied without any injurious effect whatever upon the structure, which, in the instances referred to, was not even twisted by the great amount of violence applied.

These facts indisputably demonstrate the superiority of the diagonal over the vertical principle of iron ship-building; and, as the vessel now being constructed by Messrs. Taylerson and Co., at Port Glasgow, has been drafted and laid down by Mr. Wm. M'Millan, who had previously acquired a high reputation under the late eminent firm of Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor—in whose service he designed and superintended the construction of the *Simla*, *Cadiz*, *Dino*, *Bengal*, *Madras*, and several other vessels, comprising the fine fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company—it may be confidently anticipated that this splendid specimen of naval architecture, reared under his immediate superintendence, and combining previous improvements as well as others peculiar to herself, will auspiciously inaugurate a system in the building of iron ships which will be destined not only to afford the utmost degree of security to life and property at sea, but to perpetuate the maritime greatness and superiority of the nation.

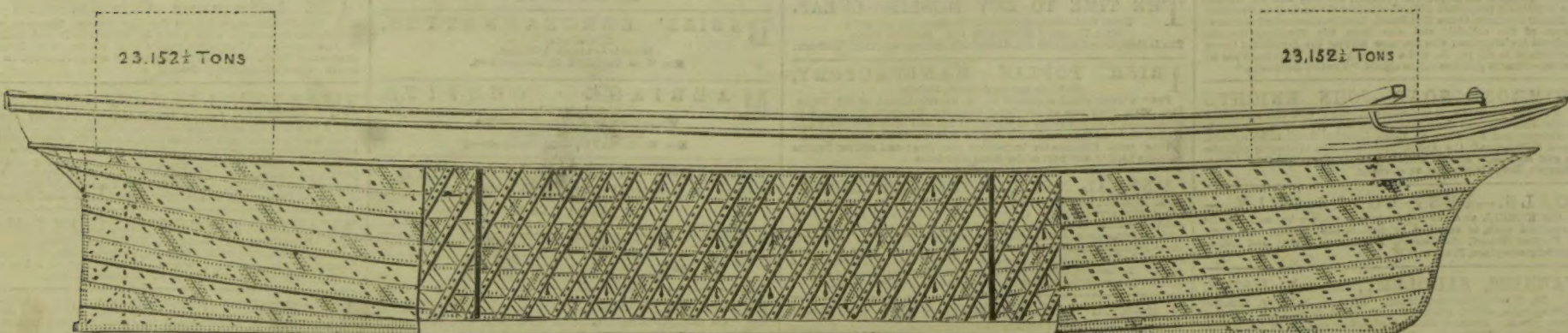
Our second Engraving shows a portion of the side of the ship in frame on Taylerson's patented diagonal principle, the frames carried fore and aft. The light lines show the starboard side; the black dotted lines, the port side.



A SKETCH NEAR AYR, TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE DOON.—SEE PAGE 138



IRON SHIP ON THE VERTICAL PRINCIPLE "BREAKING HER BACK" BY THE STRAIN UPON HER OF 11,610 TONS AT EACH END.



IRON SHIP BUILT ON TAYLERSON'S DIAGONAL PRINCIPLE RESISTING A STRAIN UPON HER OF 23,152 TONS AT EACH END.